

Arafat ordered out of Syria as PLO support fades

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With his guerrilla bases in Lebanon under partial siege by Syrian tanks, Mr Yasser Arafat beat a humiliating retreat from Damascus yesterday after the Syrians ordered him to leave the country. The Syrian news agency Sana announced that the Palestine Liberation Organization leader had been "informed of Syria's desire for him not to continue coming here".

After again condemning Syria for "betraying" the Palestinian cause, Mr Arafat - grim-faced and refusing to answer journalists' questions - was bundled by his colleagues into his bullet-proof limousine and driven at high speed to Damascus airport where he immediately took off for his base in Tunisia. Syrian sources said that he had also been forbidden to return to Lebanon.

In one of the most extraordinary days in the PLO's 18-year history, PLO officials also reported that gunmen staged an ambush on the road between Damascus and Homs - deep inside Syria - killing at least four guerrillas and wounding another six.

On the outskirts of the Syrian capital, Palestinian civilians at the Yarmouk refugee camp demonstrated in support of Mr Arafat, a show of solidarity that was swiftly dispersed by Syrian police.

Even Mr Arafat's most senior military commander, Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir) was told that he could not return to Syria from Lebanon.

The Syrians made no official statement but the state-controlled press in Damascus

carried leading articles which indirectly referred to the PLO leader as "the liar who has joined the plots against the Arab nation". There was no mistaking the message contained in these words: Syria has now set out to crush Mr Arafat's supporters.

There were, however, deeper implications. On Thursday night, Mr Arafat had travelled unexpectedly to Damascus from Lebanon to receive a personal letter from President Assad, who was trying to heal the rift in the PLO and give his own support to Mr Arafat. The Russians are now likely to be as angry as the PLO at Syria's treatment of the Palestinian leader, and those American officials who have encouraged President Assad's regimetry now have to reassess their judgements.

Amid the drama of the last 24 hours, however, two salient points should not be forgotten: the capacity of radical Arab politicians soon to forget their most hostile words and resume "cordial and fraternal" relations and the support which the PLO mutiny has from within the ranks of Mr Arafat's own Fatah guerrilla movement.

It has become apparent over the past week that hundreds - perhaps thousands - of young PLO men are now disillusioned with their commander and suspect that he is prepared to trick them into accepting President Reagan's Middle East peace plan. If Mr Arafat internal support crumbles, then he may have to explain away his condemnation of Syria and return to Damascus.

Nevertheless, there can be no doubting the mood of desperation - perhaps panic would not be too extreme a word - among Mr Arafat's own officers. Speaking more like a besieged general than the Palestinian commander who defended west Beirut against the Israeli Army last summer, Mr Abu Jihad said in the Lebanese Bekaa town of Chama yesterday that if his men were again attacked by Syrian troops or PLO rebels, "the order is every fighter to defend his place".

His words matched Mr Arafat's growing despair. When I met him amid darkened fields outside the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli at a night rendezvous this week, the PLO leader looked fatigued and several times raised his hands to his face when he objected to some of the questions I asked him about the mutiny and the future of the PLO.

In Damascus yesterday he described suggestions that his leadership might be in doubt as "a joke". Asked about Syria's denial of any involvement in the PLO mutiny, he said: "That's another joke".

Among his retinue there is a suspicion that yesterday's ambush on the Homs road - assuming it occurred as the PLO say - might have been intended for none other than Mr Arafat himself.

Begins move

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has agreed to consider referring the doctors' pay dispute to arbitration, in a move to end the strike



Despair: Mr Arafat hides his face from a searching question.

Challenger flight ends with a hug

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The space shuttle Challenger completed its successful six-day mission with a perfect landing at Edwards Air Force base in California yesterday.

It glided in over the Pacific after 98 orbits of the Earth and, 45 minutes after landing, the five blue-suited astronauts emerged with broad smiles.

Sally Ride, aged 32, America's first woman in space, received an affectionate pat on her back from one of her crewmates, and a hug from another.

The Californian touchdowns was the only disappointment of a remarkable journey. Cloudy weather forced a late change in the plan to land a shuttle for the first time at Cape Canaveral.

"The good news is that the beer is cold," Challenger's crew were told by Mission Control. "The bad news is that it is 3,000 miles away in Florida."

The big public welcome was also in Florida, along with the beer.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) was looking for a Florida landing so that the expense and time involved in bringing the shuttle across country would be saved.

The preparation time for shuttle flights has already been reduced during the seven shuttle missions from 750 days to 63, but Nasa wants an even faster turn-around.

The switch of landing places gave the five Challenger astronauts an extra two orbits of the Earth. Commander Robert Crippen fired braking rockets to slow the spacecraft from 17,400 mph and to bring it down from its 184-mile high orbit.

Commander Crippen, who landed the first shuttle, Columbia, in 1981, piloted the 100-ton craft in a wide loop over the Mojave desert before landing in a cloud of dust at 6.57am local time, 2.57pm BST.

Import surge causes £552m deficit

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain's balance of overseas trade sank further into the red last month as imports soared to record levels. The latest official figures show a deficit of £552m last month, the biggest drop for more than four years, after a deficit of £360m in April and a surplus of £384m in March.

The latest deterioration is due largely to special factors, but the underlying trends suggest that Britain's slow recovery from recession is already attracting large quantities of imports, while exports have remained steady.

This year the surplus on current account, including invisible trade such as banking, insurance and shipping, has amounted to only £33m, compared with the Treasury's budget forecast for the full year of £1,500m, while the visible trade deficit has topped £1,140m.

The current account showed a deficit of £302m last month from £110m in April, after taking account of an estimated £250m surplus in invisible trade.

The Government was putting a brave face on the latest figures yesterday. Officials said that the rise in imports last month was more than accounted for by higher oil deliveries and a big jump in imports of erratic items such as ships, aircraft and North Sea oil equipment.

Elsewhere, a rise in imports of basic materials, which is likely to reflect restocking by industry gearing up for higher production, was offset by a fall in imports of finished manufactures, notably consumer goods.

Nevertheless, Britain is now running the first deficit on manufacturing trade since the industrial revolution.

The deficit on non-oil trade has worsened sharply this year. The volume of exports is slightly lower than the average for last year, while the volume of imports is 6.5 per cent higher.

In value terms the discrepancy is more marked. Exports are 4 per cent up on last year, but the cost of imports has jumped by 18 per cent, as the pound has fallen.

To some extent higher imports are the inevitable consequence of the economic upturn because industry needs to buy in fuel and raw materials from abroad.

On the foreign exchanges the news clipped just over a quarter of a cent from an earlier gain for the pound.

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Strikers vote to prolong dispute

By David Felton

The chances of an early breakthrough in the dispute which has halted the *Financial Times* for more than three weeks appeared remote last night after the 270 strikers voted to stay out for at least another week.

Members of the National Graphical Association (NGA) involved in the machine-room dispute, which has cost the newspaper nearly £3m, were said to be solid behind their union officials. They have launched a dispute fund with collections starting among union members in other Fleet Street offices.

Mr George Jerrom, NGA national officer, said his members had been angered by a letter from the company which alleged that the association had "broken the bounds set by responsible collective bargaining and allowed it to degenerate to one of irresponsibility and potential destruction of hundreds of other jobs".

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, postponed a visit to a conference in Oslo to stay in touch with the crisis. He is understood to have met the paper's senior executives.

The leading union personalities in the dispute are due to spend the weekend at a union retirement centre discussing plans for a merger between the NGA and the other main print union, Sogan'82. There was no suggestion last night that the meeting in Sussex would form a platform for moves to settle the dispute.

Optimism expressed earlier this week by Mr Joe Wade, NGA's general secretary, appeared to be ill-founded and many issues of principle appear still to divide the two sides. There is disagreement on the use of binding arbitration if negotiations fail and over the conditions for a return.

Mr Jerrom said there had been little discussion at yesterday's meeting of the strikers of reported moves by the management to produce a paper without the NGA. "If there is a pirate pink (referring to the colour of the *Financial Times*), I think everyone realizes what the repercussions would be," he said.

It is expected that the NGA will start a propaganda battle next week and is planning to produce circulars to counter letters from the management and advertisements the company has placed in newspapers.

In an advertisement in *The Guardian* yesterday the FT said that it was prepared to go to binding arbitration to settle the dispute, but that had been refused by the NGA. "The FT feels it has to stand firm," the advertisement said.

THE TIMES Monday

Boat people
Three years ago everyone knew about the "boat people", those pitiful refugees from the wars of South-East Asia. Today the exodus continues but the sympathy seems to have run out. William Shawcross reports.

High water mark
Modern Times goes messing about in boat to discover just what is so special for riverbank folk about Henley Royal Regatta.

Wimbledon
David Miller and Rex Bellamy report on the weekend matches and look ahead to the finals.

US budget setback for Reagan

The US Congress voted a budget programme to raise \$12 billion in new taxes in 1984 and cut by half the 10 per cent increase in defence urged by President Reagan. Page 11

Publisher quits

Mr Mark Collins, the last member of his family to serve on the board of William Collins & Sons, the publishers, has resigned his directorship and will not become chairman and chief executive of Hachard's, the company's Piccadilly bookshop.

Murder hunt

An intruder battered to death two elderly widows in separate flats at a house in Plymouth. The police said the killings were vicious and cold-blooded. Page 3

Sotheby's ruling

Mr Alfred Taubman's buying of shares in Sotheby's, the auction house, has been curtailed by a ruling from the Takeover Panel. Page 11

BL peace vote

Workers at BL's Cowley body plant voted in a secret ballot to accept the ending of "wasteful up-time" at the end of shifts. Back page

Afghan promise

Eight days of indirect talks in Geneva between Afghan and Pakistani delegations ended with what UN officials called "substantial progress".

Coroner's alarm

A coroner looking into the death of a woman near Pirbright firing range said he was amazed that boundary boards were obscured. Jerry's visit, page 5

Narayan guilty

Mr Rudy Narayan, the black rights barrister, has been found guilty of professional misconduct by the Bar Disciplinary Tribunal and ordered to be suspended for six weeks.

Chile strike

Chilean labour leaders yesterday claimed the national strike a success, but most people went to work normally - unaware of it because of strict media censorship.

Banker riddle

Mr Dennis Skinner, the British banker who died in a fall in Moscow a week ago, was desperate to leave the Soviet Union.

Backing for PR

Mr Piet Danker, President of the European Parliament, urged Britain to consider introducing proportional representation for next year's elections for the European Parliament.

Auction record

A painting by James Tissot of his mistress was sold at Christie's for £561,600, a record for a Victorian painting. Page 19

Coe beaten

Sebastian Coe was beaten in a 1,500 metres race in Paris last night by Jose-Luis Gonzalez of Spain. Coe was pushed off the track in the first 100 metres and finished second.

Leader page, 9

Letters: On the "think tank", from Sir John Hoskyns, and Mr David Howell, MP; mortgages, from Lord Young of Dursley; plant protection, from Dr F B O'Connor and Dr Max Wade. Leading articles: Legislation about rates; International Democratic Union; Youth training programme. Features, page 8. Why the Alliance should be more than an affair; Italian election scandals; enter the video telephone; Bolivar and the British. Obituary, page 10. General Henri Navarre, Señor Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Professor Geoffrey Bond.

Government bans Laker evidence

By Derek Harris

British Airways and British Caledonian were ordered by the Government last night to transfer evidence from Britain to United States hearings arising out of the collapse of Laker Airways.

The two airlines have been facing subpoenas in a US Justice Department investigation, which is collecting evidence for an anti-trust case. In a related civil case in the US, the Laker liquidator is pursuing a \$1.7bn suit alleging conspiracy to drive Laker Airways out of business. British Airways and British Caledonian are among the airlines involved in this suit.

The government action, taken yesterday under the Protection of Trading Interests Act, effectively bans any documents or information within Britain from being made available for "any proceedings" in the US.

But British airlines have already complied with a Justice Department subpoena last week for US-located documents requested as part of the criminal investigation, according to a British embassy official in Washington.

The government ban would appear to cover the Laker liquidator's action as well as the Justice Department grand jury hearing.

It is the second time in less than a year that the Government has banned a British company from complying with US legal demands. In the Soviet gas pipeline dispute, John Brown was ordered not to comply with American demands.

Yesterday's action was announced jointly by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport.

The Government has been trying to persuade the US authorities that their action should be dropped because of the intergovernmental agreement known as Bermuda Two, which covers fare levels among airlines.

The ban raises the question of how far the British airlines might be held to be in contempt at the US hearings and whether action might be taken against their US property.

Business News, page 11

Conservatives of the world unite

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Margaret Thatcher, fresh from her victories in Britain and Europe, turned yesterday to the rest of the world when she helped to launch the International Democrat Union (IDU) in London - a kind of right-wing answer to the Socialist International. It would be, she hoped, "not an empire, but a great dominion of mind and spirit".

Dubbed the Conservative International, it brings together the European Democrat Union, founded in 1978 and the Pacific Democrat Union which began life less than a year ago.

Rarely has the founding of a political body been attended by such a galaxy of leaders from the right and centre-right: Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Herr Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany, Mr Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist Mayor of Paris and some 15 other party leaders, some in power and some not so lucky, filed into the grand ballroom of the Inter-Continental hotel to sign the IDU charter.

The declaration of principles calls for the championing of a "free, open and democratic society which enables everyone to achieve his full potential, according to Dr Alois Mock of Austria who was elected chairman. He emphasized the union's support for the role of the family and for the encouragement of self-help and enterprise.

Mrs Thatcher, first of a string of party leaders to speak at the opening said: "At its birth we can already claim the support of 150 million people - double the size of the Socialist Inter-

national. It girdles the earth." She went on: "Today we must launch a vigorous and dedicated campaign to bring freedom and justice to those who do not have them. We must use our joint resources to help bring the benefits of economic prosperity to the developing countries."

"If the Third World or parts of it looked in the past to Moscow for economic aid and support they have largely ceased to do so. They have seen the new imperialism in operation in eastern Europe."

Mr Bush took the opportunity to defend US policy in Central America, a theme which is expected to dominate his current tour of Western countries. The US was providing military assistance to help to resist subversion by forces "behind to totalitarian powers".

He said: "The Soviet Union, democracy's main opponent has been content to cover and occupy Afghanistan and rained poisonous chemicals on the innocent peoples of both Afghanistan and South-East Asia. In Poland the Soviets have backed the brutal suppression of human rights."

"The Pope's visit proved that although the Soviets can suppress rights they can never suppress courage."

Next came a press conference at which the IDU adopted the somewhat Kremlin-like tactic of demanding written questions in advance. Demand outstripped supply and at least one disgruntled reporter complained that his question had not been called.

Leading article, page 9

Three die in motorway coach crash

Two women and a man died, and 21 were injured, 12 seriously, when a Midland Red express coach from Birmingham to Worcester skidded and rolled down an embankment on the M5 motorway between Bromsgrove and Droitwich yesterday. Last night doctors feared the death toll might rise.

The bus ended up on its roof and had been concerned down one side. Most of the injuries were suffered by passengers trapped at the back.

It was thought Mr Derek Stage, aged 50, of Worcester, the bus driver, had to brake hard in wet conditions when a car towing a caravan in front of him skidded. Another car and a heavy lorry were also involved.

The dead, all elderly, and injured were all in the bus, which was on the regular motorway service between the cities and had left Birmingham at 2.05 pm.

Mr Brian Barnes, a lorry driver, said that the accident happened on the two-lane stretch of the motorway junctions 4 and 5. He added: "When the bus driver braked because of the caravan in front, the bus just skidded broadside and then went down the embankment backwards."

He added: "It was a bloody mess. There were little children crying for their mothers, and we made an elderly couple comfortable on seats pulled from the bus."

What Miss Jordan did not

Bitter-sweet day as Jordan beats Lloyd

By Rupert Morris

It was a bitter-sweet day at Wimbledon yesterday as Chris Lloyd, three times women's champion and everyone's favourite daughter-in-law, was knocked out in the third round by the unseeded Kathy Jordan.

The defeat of Mrs Lloyd, formerly Miss Evert until her marriage to the British Davis Cup player John Lloyd, overshadowed everything else on a day when the weather forecasters were confounded and more than 32,000 spectators enjoyed almost a full day's entertainment.

Under an ominous sky, play started later than scheduled when drizzle abated just after 2.30 pm. Mrs Lloyd emerged for what should have been an exercise routine against her fellow American, Miss Jordan, aged 23, who had never beaten her before. An hour and five minutes later she left a stunned No 1 court beaten 6-1, 7-6.

It emerged afterwards that Mrs Lloyd was suffering from a suspected virus infection, which undoubtedly affected her game.

Mrs Lloyd, however, with

the modesty that has endeared her to the Wimbledon public, refused to make any excuses. She said that her opponent had played great tennis and complimented her on the quality of her first service.

Miss Jordan said afterwards: "I am a little bit surprised - surprised that I won the first set so easily. I wasn't surprised to be down four games to love in the second set, but I just wanted to hang in there and not go into the third set without winning any games in the second."

What Miss Jordan did not

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Kathy Jordan: First services praised



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2. The second step is to analyze the data. This involves looking at the sales figures for each product line and identifying the areas where the company is falling short.

3. The third step is to develop a plan. This involves setting specific goals for each product line and determining the strategies that will be used to achieve those goals.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategies into action and monitoring the results.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual sales figures to the targets and determining whether the plan was successful.

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Yorkshire Ripper's wife joins protest at former police chief's memoirs

By Kenneth Goelling

Mrs Sonia Szmura-Sutcliffe, the wife of the Yorkshire Ripper, yesterday joined in the mounting protest over the publication in a Sunday newspaper, beginning this weekend, of the memoirs of Mr Ronald Gregory, former chief constable of West Yorkshire, who led the hunt for Peter Sutcliffe.

The Press Council will also consider the matter, probably next month.

Mrs Szmura-Sutcliffe said she was bitterly opposed to anyone making money out of her husband's crimes. In a statement through her solicitor she said: "I am against the principle of anyone making money out of this. I never have and never want to gain any financial benefit and I do not see why anyone should."

Although it was reported yesterday that Mr Gregory was to receive £40,000 from *The Mail on Sunday* for the three-part serialisation, it was believed last night that the figure is nearer £50,000.

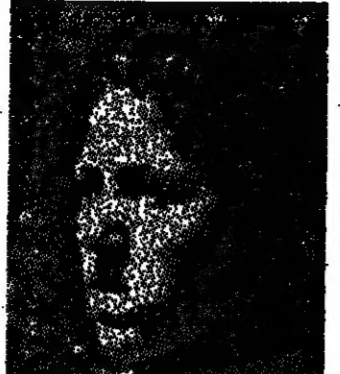
Journalists at *The Mail on Sunday* yesterday rejected an appeal by Mr Jacob Eccleston, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, not to "handle or promote any material" by or on behalf of Mr Gregory.

It was said, on behalf of Mr Stewart Steven, the editor: "There is no round figure available. He is being paid as a consultant."

The newspaper stood by a statement on Thursday by Mr Steven that the story it is to publish is about an investigation, and what went wrong during the course of it, rather than a salacious story of brutal murders.

Mrs Gregory, who lives in Wakefield, was said to have gone away yesterday.

Mrs Doreen Hill, mother of the Ripper's last victim, has



Mrs Szmura-Sutcliffe: Matter of principle

written to the Home Secretary and to the Press Council accusing Mr Gregory of "cashing in" on her daughter's death.

Mr Kenneth Morgan, the council's director, said the letter had been received and its contents, together with the general issue, would be considered by the council's complaints committee.

The matter will present the committee with a difficulty since the council's guidelines specifically refer to the payment of "blood money" to associates and relatives of known criminals, not to people otherwise having a connexion, professional or otherwise, with a crime.

Solicitors acting for Mrs Hill are considering suing Mr Gregory and the West Yorkshire police for alleged negligence and incompetence in the search for the killer if anything is published. They have told her there are no legal grounds for seeking an injunction to prevent the planned publication tomorrow.

In a question in the European Parliament next week, Dr Barry Seal, European MP for Yorkshire West, will call for new laws to stop former public employees profiting from information gained in their jobs.

Girl, 8, tells of moment she was shot



Shooting victim: Emma Breen recovering in hospital after being hit in the leg by a bullet.

By David Hewson

Emma Breen, the Surrey girl aged eight who was hit in the leg by a bullet as she stood in her school playground, yesterday described the moment she was shot.

She said as she sat in hospital: "I felt as if something had smacked me very hard and I fell over. I thought that a stone had come up and hit me. It still stings a bit but I feel all right now."

She was taken to Frimley Park Hospital with what was thought to be a superficial cut. It was only when she was taken back the next evening that an X-ray showed the bullet.

Surrey police confirmed yesterday that it was a nine millimetre bullet of the type they were using for handgun practice.

The girl, who was shot at Camberley by what is thought to have been a stray round from a range near Pirbright, a mile away was sitting in a wheelchair yesterday recovering after surgeons removed the bullet.

Mrs Ann Burn, the head teacher of the school said that she had banned pupils from playing in the field where Emma Breen was hit. "We moved the children away from playing in the field. I did not allow them back in the grounds until the police had told me that all firing on the ranges had been banned."

Mr John Breen, aged 35, the girl's father, said that he supported the decision by the



Mr John Breen: Welcomed closure of ranges.

Ministry of Defence to ban firing on all ranges throughout the United Kingdom pending a full investigation into the incident.

"There is something amiss that two incidents of this nature can happen within the space of months. Until they find out what is going on there must be no more firing on the ranges."

Mrs Jenny Breen, the girl's mother, said: "I am very surprised that something like this could happen while she was at school. I am just relieved that she is all right and I do not think it is the sort of thing that could happen again."

Mr Brian Hayes, the chief constable of Surrey, has called for an investigation, which is being carried out by Detective Superintendent Raymond Bennett of the Hampshire force.

Jury sees death range

The jury hearing evidence at the inquest on Mrs Sheila Wenham, aged 50, of Pine Wood, Sumbury, who died after being hit in the head by a stray bullet on April 20, yesterday visited the Pirbright firing range where the incident happened.

They were told that the range was being used that day by the Third Bn, The Parachute Regiment, Lt William Buckley, who had overall responsibility for the firing, said that it would be difficult to hit the hilltop if one was firing straight down the field firing range.

Mrs Wenham was hit on Chair Hill and the officer said:

"It was one of the features which marked where the edge of the danger area was. Nothing was fired in the direction of Chair Hill and when targets were set up I had in mind the safety areas."

He added that he did not think the flag on the hilltop could have been mistaken for one of those which marked the arc of fire on the range.

Asked by the coroner about strikes on trees in the closed battle area where live ammunition should not be used, he said they had not been caused by any of his soldiers.

Two widows battered to death in their flats

From Craig Seton, Plymouth

Eighty detectives and more than 100 uniformed police officers are looking for a killer who battered to death two elderly widows as they sat in their armchairs in separate flats at a house in Plymouth.

The police described the killing of Mrs Gwendoline Lloyd and Mrs Olive Spry, both aged about 80, as extremely vicious and cold blooded.

The Edwardian terraced house, in the Plymouth bed-sitting room area, had not been broken into and nothing appeared to have been stolen. Detectives are considering the possibility that the killer might have been known to the two women.

A football pools collector raised the alarm on Thursday night after seeing one of the bodies. The police found both women with severe head injuries inflicted by repeated blows from a blunt instrument.

The last person to see the women alive was a home hairdresser who had called to see Mrs Lloyd at midday.

The police are making house-to-house inquiries and have spoken to pupils at Plymouth College, a private school immediately opposite the house, in Ford Park Road.

Mrs Spry owned the house, which she shared with her friend Mrs Lloyd. Mrs Spry, who lived on the upstairs flat, was nearly blind and was badly crippled by arthritis. Like Mrs Lloyd, she had a serious heart condition.

Neighbours said the women rarely went out and would never have opened the door to a stranger. Both women received meals on wheels. Even their friends had to knock or ring the doorbell a specified number of times to be allowed in.

Mrs Janet Fookes Conservative MP for Plymouth Drake, in whose constituency the murders took place, yesterday visited police headquarters in Plymouth.

Welsh-only minutes fox councillor

By Tim Jones

Mr Dafydd Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Meirionnydd, has condemned the action of a Gwynedd community council which has voted to deny copies of council meetings in English to its only member who is not fluent in Welsh.

Mr Thomas said: "We cannot on the one hand argue for rights for Welsh speakers in mainly English-speaking areas while appearing to deny rights to English speakers in strong Welsh-speaking areas."

The dispute arose after members of Fawrystwyddraeth Community Council voted by a narrow margin to discontinue its practice of supplying Mr Alfred Ciano with English language translations of the minutes. After the decision Mr Ciano and Mrs Megan Francis, the council's vice-chairman, walked out.

Mr Ciano, a Londoner who has lived in the village for 10 years, said yesterday: "I am very hurt by this decision

because I have made every effort to learn Welsh."

"I am active in local community projects and frequently begin meetings in the Welsh language. Unfortunately my command of the language is not yet sufficient to read the advanced Welsh in which the minutes are presented."

Dr Iwan Parri, explained that as the council's official language was Welsh it had made a concession to Mr Ciano when he became a member four years ago.

Yard tries to verify 'Vorticist' paintings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Art and Antiques Squad at Scotland Yard is investigating the background to a group of drawings and paintings which appear to be fakes and nearly fooled Sotheby's and Christie's. They are by Vorticist artists, Britain's avant garde version of Cubism which had its heyday around 1912.

Christie's had intended to hold an auction of Vorticist drawings and paintings next week. The sale had been advertised but it was cancelled before the catalogue was printed. Sotheby's had two drawings in its sale on May 25 which appear to come from a similar source and were withdrawn before the auction.

Mr Francis Farmer, of Christie's, said yesterday that a vendor from the provinces had

come in with a group of drawings. They were similar to the two portrait drawings in the style of Frederick Etchells that were withdrawn from the Sotheby sale.

Christie's took them with enthusiasm and began to plan a special sale. The vendor said that they were inherited from his grandmother who was a friend of the Vorticists. Later he brought in a few paintings and it was those that raised Christie's suspicion.

One painting was examined most carefully; when unrolled it smelt strongly of size; a water-based paint had been used on canvas which seemed surprising; the paint, though discoloured on the surface, did not appear to have absorbed any dirt.

Lines for the Poet Laureate

The Poet Laureate had a train named after him yesterday. At St Pancras Station in London, a red plaque on electric locomotive 86225 which read "Sir John Betjeman" was unveiled.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, said Sir John's interest in trains and in the British heritage had made him a keeper of the nation's conscience. He quoted some of the poet's lines on railways: The Old Great Western shakes The Old Great Western spins The Old Great Western makes me very sorry for my sins.

A special "Betjeman Pullman" with tickets costing £10, travelled to Bedford and back to mark the occasion.

After the ceremony the poet's son, Paul, a music teacher in New York, said that his father had always been very interested in trains and travelled by them whenever he could. "He liked the small lines which went from country stations". Sir John, who was in a wheelchair, was not well enough to make a speech.

Case against PC dropped

Police Constable John Fortham, aged 21, of Court Hope Road, Walton, Liverpool, who had been accused of riding a cycle without due care after an accident in which a man was killed, was discharged by Mr Norman Wooton, a stipendiary magistrate in Liverpool yesterday.

The prosecution said he had been advised by the Director of Public Prosecutions to drop the case.

David Martin to defend himself

David Martin, who faces 14 charges including robbery, possessing firearms and attempting to murder a policeman, will conduct his own defence at his trial in September.

Mr Martin, aged 36, of Marylebone, London, dispensed with the services of his barrister and solicitor when he appeared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The Recorder of London, Sir James Miskin, QC, said his decision was "unwise".

Kipling's walled garden saved

Villagers at Rottingdean, near Brighton, have raised £50,000 to buy the walled garden of Rudyard Kipling's former home, the Elms, to prevent it being developed for housing. Rottingdean Preservation Society began campaigning two years ago when a property company applied for planning permission to build seven houses on the site.

Computer curb

The Data Protection Bill, which fell when the last Parliament was dissolved, will be reintroduced. It gives people the right to see and challenge some, but not all, information about them stored on computers.

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Renewed pledge on preserving strong NHS

From Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, Harrogate

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday that the Government had no intention of dismantling the National Health Service.

"A strong health service funded mainly from taxation will remain the backbone of health care in this country," he told the annual conference in Harrogate of the National Association of Health Authorities in England and Wales.

The NHS was absolutely indispensable to the provision of health care in Britain, and the Government's commitment to it was clear and unequivocal.

"There has been a great deal of talk about hidden manifestos and the threat of an attack on the welfare state. That is simply not true," Mr Fowler said. Much of the political debate during the election campaign had been "senseless, damaging and unnecessary."

It was the first important health conference to be addressed by Mr Fowler since the election, but he failed to reassure many health authority administrators and chairmen on the Government's intentions towards the NHS.

His statement did little to convince some of the 500 delegates that the Government has no intention of changing to a different system of financing, in spite of his earlier denial.

A member of Oxfordshire Regional Health Authority, which has gone further than most in trying to cut services to

meet government efficiency targets, said Mr Fowler had used "weasel words" that left the future of the service wide open.

Dr Rory O'Moore, chairman of the City and East London Family Practitioner Committee, said: "The health service is up for grabs. Mr Fowler avoided all the contentious issues, such as community care and pay in the health service, and emphasized the need for cooperation with the private sector which leaves the future of the health service open to doubt."

Mr Fowler did reassure the conference on one controversial issue. He promised that the forthcoming circular on privatizing cleaning, catering and laundry services would leave the decision to district health authorities which would not be forced to contract out.

He also urged health authorities to do more to present a caring image to patients.

"The face of our most caring service is often seen as forbidding and sometimes unwelcoming. If we are to tackle the problems of delays in treatment and the impersonality of the service we will have done a great deal to improve the reputation of the health service."

That emphasis was welcomed afterwards by Mrs Rachel Kelly, chairman of the National Association of Health Authorities, who said the better personal treatment of patients was one of the main attractions of private health.

£25,000 for attack by horse

Mrs Joanne Starling, the victim of an attack by a horse which was said to have a "leaky and Hyde" personality, was awarded £25,000 damages in the High Court for her injuries.

Deputy Judge Denis Henry QC held that the five-year-old gelding, Rangi, had a "propensity to attack humans" when he was loose on the North Kent marshes, although he was well-behaved elsewhere.

The award to Mrs Starling, mother of two, of St Luke's Way, Allhallows, near Rochester, was against Rangi's breeder and former owner, Mrs Irene Hodgeman, of Spinyway Road, Allhallows, who had denied responsibility.

In his judgment, the judge said he had heard evidence that the horse had in the past attacked six people on Pilot Marsh, Allhallows. Mrs Hodgeman denied she had been told of the incidents, but the judge decided that the manner of the grazing land, had told her.

On January 14, 1980, Mrs Starling was visiting her own pony when she heard Rangi behind her. He reared up and one of his hooves smashed her right knee. While she was on the ground the horse stood over her, pawing and kicking her. She could no longer pursue her favourite sports of sailing, squash, tennis, walking, and diving.

Ranching of salmon warning

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Atlantic Salmon Trust is concerned at the possibility of Pacific pink salmon being introduced to British rivers.

Writing in today's issue of *The Field*, Mr Gerry Hadoke, the trust's director, says that the past history of introducing new species has not been happy or inspiring.

Fungus from dead pink salmon eggs might infect Atlantic salmon ova, which are laid later, if both species inhabit the same river, he says. Norwegian experience has shown that the homing ability of Pacific salmon is erratic.

The purpose of introducing pink salmon would be to reduce imports, at present 75 per cent of all the salmon landed in Britain.

"What most concerns the Atlantic salmon conservationists is the thought that, in spite of apparently declining runs in our rivers, the ministry should consider allocating funds to develop other species which cannot ever be considered a similar high-quality product," Mr Hadoke writes.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food insisted yesterday that it was merely considering ocean ranching.

Old masters deal puts trader in jail

A market trader who admitted handling seven old masters valued at £10,000, which were part of the proceeds of a £750,000 burglary, was jailed by the Inner London Crown Court yesterday.

The paintings were stolen from the home in Chelsea of Sir Ivan Chance, former chairman of Christie's, last August and were traced to Donald McLean, aged 54, of Deventer Crescent, East Dulwich, four months later.

McLean, who said that he was offered the paintings for £15,000 and told he could sell them for £40,000, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, of which nine months were suspended.

Fur protest

Fourteen people arrested outside the Savoy on Thursday night during a demonstration against the Fur Traders' annual dinner were remanded on bail until July 22 by Bow Street Magistrates yesterday.

Woman freed

Mrs Janet Mills, aged 22, from Exeter, was released from Pocklechurch remand centre Avon, yesterday with a two-week out in her sentence for shoplifting so that she could give birth to her baby outside.

Gunpowder trial

A boilermaker at Portsmouth naval base, Paul James, aged 22, of Leigh Park, was sent for trial by Portsmouth magistrates yesterday on charges of manufacturing and storing gunpowder, having a pistol without a certificate and stealing from the base.

Rider killed

Staff Sergeant Ray Woosley, aged 32, a member of the Army's motor cycling team, was killed in a collision at the Welsh international two-day trials event near Aberystwyth, Powys, on Thursday.

Arrest inquiry

The Procurator Fiscal for Edinburgh is investigating the case of Mr Anthony Anika, aged 38, who was admitted to Western General Hospital with injuries to his heart, pancreas and face shortly after being arrested on Sunday. Five police officers were also treated.

Woman burnt

Safety experts yesterday were investigating an explosion at the Haley Weller fireworks factory at Draycott, near Derby, in which Mrs Mavis Dobson, aged 51, suffered 70 per cent burns. Her condition was said to be poor.

Custody death

Mr James Bateman, aged 54, of Darwin Drive, Cambridge, died while detained by Parkside police on a charge of drunkenness on Thursday, was later taken to hospital, where he was found to be dead on arrival.

Police muddle

Magistrates rejected an application by Torbay police social club for a drinks extension after the police licensing department objected on the grounds of insufficient information.

'Zero' abandons struggle for support against Nicaragua

San José, Costa Rica (AFP) - Señor Eden Pastora, a former Sandinista hero who turned against the regime in Managua, has suspended his fight against the Nicaraguan army because of a lack of arms, food or money to supply his forces - and because of the West's apparent failure to support him.

His decision to suspend a struggle begun on April 8 also appears to reflect his group's isolation, which comes partly from his refusal to form an alliance of circumstance with the right-wingers who are also fighting the Sandinistas.

"The pernicious forces of the far right are seeking a return to the past," he said this week in a radio message to his forces, adding that the right-wing supporters of General Anastasio Somoza, the deposed former dictator, were trying to block his efforts in southern Nicaragua.

His men were also facing "Cubel intervention forces," Señor Pastora said, adding that Western aid had not been forthcoming, thus, he added, "we must pause and ponder the situation, to find the necessary economic resources for the development of the war, and for the future of armed insurrection."

Señor Pastora, also known as Commander Zero, gained fame for his fight against the Somoza, which ended with his rush on the national palace in August, 1978.

But he became unhappy with what he viewed as an increasing effort by the new left-wing Government to restrict freedom of action and give up his post as deputy defence minister in July, 1981.

In September, 1982, he formed the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance with two other Sandinista dissidents, Señor Alfonso Robelo and Señor Fernando Chamorro. Last April, the alliance shifted from a stance of exiled pacifist dissidence to armed struggle.

That created a second anti-

government front along the Costa Rican border, as the US-backed right-wingers and Somoza called the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces were already fighting on the Honduran border.

But such claims did not reflect the alliance's difficulties in gaining cohesion and outside support. First, even before the hostilities began, Señor Chamorro switched to the right.

Repeated trips by Señor Pastora and other alliance members to the United States and Western Europe failed to bring significant material support for their efforts. His soldiers soon began running short of supplies.

Meanwhile, his refusal to join the Somoza forces he had fought for so long - which have allied with both Señor Chamorro and the Miskito Indian leaders - has made him increasingly isolated.

Moreover, Costa Rica, wanting to retain its neutrality by trying to prevent armed clashes along its border, has declared Señor Pastora persona non grata in the country and has threatened him with arrest.

MANAGUA - Nicaraguan forces have killed 183 guerrillas in the Jalapa region along the frontier with Honduras in the past days, a military source said yesterday.

The possibility of a real clash between Nicaragua and Honduras has increased in recent weeks because of aid which the Honduran Army has been giving to guerrillas during their incursions into Nicaragua.

PERULAPIA, EL SALVADOR - Left-wing guerrillas have knocked out a bridge in a raid apparently aimed at drawing troops away from an army offensive in El Salvador's central San Vicente province. An Army communiqué said the rebels killed 30 people, including civilians, in the attack on the Las Guasas bridge on the highway between the towns of San Martín and Suchitotó.



Back to jail: Henry Lucas leaving court in Texas yesterday

Mother-killer confesses to 100 more murders

Montague, Texas (Reuters) - Police are hunting for bodies in several US states after a former mental patient claimed he had killed about 100 women, mostly runaways and hitch-hikers.

Henry Lee Lucas, aged 46, who was freed from a mental institution in 1975 after 15 years' detention for killing his mother, made the claim after he was accused in court on Tuesday of murdering his woman employer.

A court official said that police in several states were following up leads that arose from the statements of Lucas as to where a body may be. There are some diggings going on. He said officials had dismissed the claims at first but Lucas had provided details of the murders and a sketch of a victim. Police reported finding fragments of human bones in a wood-burning stove in Lucas's shack and measuring the body of a teenage girl in Denton County after Lucas told them where it was buried.

Lucas also said he killed a young woman near Abilene early this year and cut off her head, police said. The decapitated body of a woman was found in a ditch near Abilene in February.

Texas police were contacting authorities in 17 states where Lucas claimed to have carried out murders.

Greeks will go ahead with Balkan summit

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Government is making plans for a meeting in Athens later this year of all Balkan countries, except Albania, to discuss, among other things, proposals for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The meeting, initially at the level of experts, was proposed by Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, in a letter to the leaders of the other five Balkan countries on May 17. He suggested that the agenda should be agreed through diplomatic channels. All the replies have now reached Athens.

Albania rejected the offer, arguing that so long as the other Balkan states belonged to military blocks the plan was not feasible. Bulgaria and Romania agreed fully with the spirit of the invitation and the procedure which eventually provides for a summit meeting of Balkan leaders within 12 to 18 months to sign an agreement.

Turkey said it supported any initiative for Balkan cooperation and peace, but reserved its full reply until it saw the full agenda for the meeting. Yugoslavia declared it endorsed efforts to promote Balkan cooperation and saw the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in this context, as well as in the context of Yugoslavia's overall foreign policy, which has been a consistent one. The Balkans could also be protected from outside nuclear attacks.

Mr Papandreu, a champion of the cause of nuclear disarmament, has repeatedly said that even if there is no agreement among the Balkan states his Socialist Government would expect all nuclear warheads stockpiled in Greece under Nato plans and American control.

Greece and Turkey are the only Balkan countries known to have such stockpiles, although Bulgaria is said to have launching capabilities.

Rios Montt rule totters

Guatemala City (NYT) - President Efraín Rios Montt, of Guatemala, appears to be facing his most serious political challenge since he won power in a coup 15 months ago.

According to politicians, diplomats and church and business leaders interviewed here recently, the key issue is Brigadier-General Rios Montt's promise to restore authentic democracy that he made after annulling the results of national elections in March 1982. He did so on the ground that the voting had been fraudulent.

In the last few weeks, pressure has mounted on the President to keep his promise, with both an Army general and Church leaders publicly petitioning him to get the military out of government. The petitioners are also demanding the election of an assembly to draft a new constitution for his nation, which has known dictatorships for most of its history.

At the same time, the Rios

Suicide in Havana

Señor Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of Cuba from 1959 to 1976, has committed suicide, Cuban state radio said he shot himself at his Havana home, Reuters reports. Señor Dorticos, who was 64, had been suffering from a painful spinal disease and depression after the death of his wife. Obituary, page 10

Montt Government continues to be challenged by a loosely unified guerrilla movement.

The calls for a return to civilian rule, while providing a unifying theme for opponents of General Rios Montt, mask the motives of a variety of special interests from extreme left to right, according to Guatemalans and foreign diplomats here. Economic, social and religious tensions are all plying a part, so is the personality of the President, an evangelical Christian who has been described as

part nationalist, part missionary, part soldier, part reformer, flamboyant and pious at the same time.

All the political parties are against him, the merchants, professionals and farmers oppose him, he has alienated the Church, and his Army is divided. Señor Mario Sandoval Alarcón, head of the militantly far-right National Liberation Movement, said in an interview here.

If he does not call elections in the next two or three weeks, he will be finished, according to Señor Sandoval, a former presidential candidate whose party is widely believed to be among those with the most to gain if President Rios Montt were to fall from power.

The capital has been so abuzz with rumours of a coup that the chief of the Guatemalan general staff, General Héctor Mario López Fuentes, recently issued a public statement saying that no one in the Army was thinking of overthrowing the Government.

Russia rallies East block to close ranks on policy

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Pravda yesterday called for closer cohesion and unity within the Soviet block, strengthening speculation that the Warsaw Pact is preparing a policy-making summit.

In a front-page leading article, Pravda referred to President Andropov's remarks at the recent Central Committee plenum on the need for "cohesion within the Socialist community." The paper said there should be an exchange of views between the Warsaw Pact states, leading to "mutual enrichment."

Western diplomats said the Warsaw Pact countries would have to coordinate their policies on a range of issues, including the impact of the Pope's visit to Poland.

Although the Kremlin has maintained its silence on the Pope's visit to Poland, the Polish question is uppermost in Soviet thinking, Pravda said

that Communist parties which did not adhere strictly to Marxism-Leninism and strengthening their links with the masses tended to make "serious miscalculations."

At a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation in Moscow yesterday, Mr Vitaly Voronikov was named Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, replacing Mr Mikhail Solomentsev, who became chairman of the party control commission at the plenum.

Mr Voronikov, who is 57, is an Andropov supporter and was Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation until he was sent as ambassador to Cuba in 1979. Last year Mr Voronikov was recalled to the Soviet Union to spearhead Mr Andropov's anti-corruption campaign in the Black Sea town of Krasnodar. He became a candidate member of the Politburo

Parkinson outlines role of government in promoting industrial expansion

QUEEN'S SPEECH

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Chairman of the Conservative Party, in his first speech in the Commons since being appointed Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, sought to reassure Post Office workers about their future job prospects.

Resuming the debate in the Commons on the Queen's Speech, he said the Party and the Conservative Union was unconcerned about future prospects for its members in British Telecom.

I believe (he said) those prospects are brighter and better as a result of the proposals which this Government is putting forward and I believe that they will find that as we break the monopoly and the market becomes more free there will be more jobs and more activity and more investment.

Privatization would have major benefits for BT's investment programme and the consumer. It would also benefit from wider choice, improved quality of services and apparatus.

There was every reason to hope that BT, freed from state control should develop over the years into a major force in world electronics and information technology. The Government's proposals would have advantages for the quarter million people employed in BT. They would benefit from expansion and be able to buy shares in BT. There would also be advantages for the British telecommunications manufacturing industry.

Mr Parkinson said that the day's subject for debate, industry and privatization, provided him with an opportunity to describe the new department's philosophy and policy in areas crucial to the country's economic recovery.

The Government took a much more modest view than its Labour predecessors of what role it had in industry activity. As a result it had a combined department that was both manageable and of a sensible size.

competition in the economy. He was heartened by the warm response to the merger from many people in all sections of industry.

The decision by General Motors to invest £70m in their Bedford commercial vehicle operation at Luton and Dunstable was a further sign of the upturn.

The arrangements, which had been discussed with the Government, were an example of the basis on which collaboration with Japan could be of mutual benefit.

The role of government and its department was to ensure that industry was in a position to benefit from the upturn and that unemployment was reduced in the process, and his ambition had been well summarised in Thursday's leader in *The Times* which said:

"If Britain's economic performance is to take advantage of the next two or three years' growth in world output it needs to be reinvigorated by legislation to break down rigidities and monopolies wherever they exist - in the public sector, in trade union practices, in housing, in taxation and in administration."

In this country (he said) we have accumulated a sorry collection of what *The Times* calls rigidities. One such rigidity which has been so damaging to our industrial performance is the division between those who own our companies, those who manage them and others who work in them.

Another had been the division between the two sides of industry, management and other employees. In many competitor nations these two sides did not exist, both were working unambiguously on the same side for the same goals.

The Government had spread ownership of industry more widely, had encouraged share ownership in private industry and made employee ownership schemes an essential part of its privatization programme. He was pledged to carry that work much further.

In doing so (he said) I am aware of building against decades of rigidity which has done to our industries by the mythology of the Labour Party. An essential part of every Labour victory, and if they carry on as they have been recently I think they are going to be few, has been to put an industry and division, to perpetuate class conflict in industry where none need have

existed and to set management and other employees against each other.

The damage to industrial performance from Labour's attitude towards workers is incalculable. The loss of markets and so of jobs had been immense.

The Government's emphasis on removing companies from state ownership wherever possible was a necessary part of the process.

The Government's attitude towards the British Gas Corporation had been a disgrace and the most devious trick played upon them had been the Gas Levy Act.

That had created surpluses in the corporation's accounts by forcing prices at 10 per cent above the rate of inflation. These surpluses were then transferred to the Treasury so becoming no more than a tax upon gas consumers but the clever part was that the oilium had been left by the corporation, which had not wanted the rise, and not by the Government.

In addition the corporation had been forced to sell off the Wyth Farm oil field in Dorset. The corporation had also sold the deposits, exploited it and maintained it and now its reward for enterprise and initiative was to be told to sell it off.

The corporation was not even going to be allowed to get a proper price for it. It would be forced to sell at £200m when the true valuation was more likely to be £400m.

In addition the corporation was being made to sell off all its oil interests in the North Sea and they would go to foreign countries and foreign companies. Of all the things in the Queen's Speech, that was the most shameful.

It would penalize the taxpayer and serve no useful purpose and the only possible justification was the ideological attitude of the Government to dispose of every successful public asset.

North Sea oil and prolific fields were being drained dry. Only two years from now the peak would be reached and North Sea oil production was likely to decline.

This was how the Government had been able to get away with the present level of unemployment. But for the oil revenues the Prime Minister would have had to cut benefits or increase taxes.

The Government would be forced to bribe the oil companies to keep them in production in the North Sea. Hence the proposal in the Queen's Speech to abolish royalties for all North Sea fields in the future. This must be absurd. The royalty was the rent the nation got for the exploitation of its own resources.

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substantial oil revenues or be one of the world's largest oil producers.

He welcomed the more effective coordination between trade and industry which had brought a new spirit of competitiveness to BT and new services for the customers they would not otherwise have had, but it was questionable whether de-nationalization of BT was a sensible course to pursue.

The government had a major role to play in coordinating the interests of business and industry. The banking and insurance sectors were important here. There was the whole apparatus of export trading to be considered. But some successes in recent years gave him encouragement.

Mr Norman Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab), in a maiden speech, said that as a former shipwright he could say that they had some of the finest shipbuilding skills in his constituency. But the workers faced severe problems because of British Shipbuilders' mismanagement. Shipbuilders were ahead with proposed job cuts of 2,100 within the next year the result would be economic and social disaster for the area. Male unemployment would go above 45 per cent.

The proposal in the Queen's Speech to privatize the Royal Ordnance Factories owed more to political dogma than concern for the public good or economic and social interests of the people who worked there and the communities in which they were situated. They were not a burden on the public purse and there was no sensible reason for privatizing them.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C) said there should be more private capital introduced into the public sector, particularly in electricity and gas. There would be many advantages in having a regional, decentralised system. Regulation of regional privatized monopolies would be preferable to the present nationalized industry structure. Privatization was not so much political policy but economic necessity.

Mr Len Winghamworth (Stockton South, SDP) said he welcomed the amalgamation of the trade and industry departments and hoped it would lead to better coordination. But it should go further. It was urgent that all areas of Government policy took into

account the interests of British industry in formulating their policy.

He welcomed the breakdown of the monopoly in telecommunications, which had brought a new spirit of competitiveness to BT and new services for the customers they would not otherwise have had, but it was questionable whether de-nationalization of BT was a sensible course to pursue.

He hoped that British Telecom would not become a political football. It was not the only example but was the core of the development of so many new technologies and services to British industries.

If it became subject to alternate nationalization and de-nationalization for 30 years it would not only ruin the industry but, because of uncertainty, damage export.

Mr Roger King (Birmingham, Northfield, C), in a maiden speech, said that he welcomed the Government's policy of abolishing metropolitan county councils because Birmingham had far too long been

management of the company de-nationalized. He looked forward ultimately to the replacement of betting shops by stock shops in the high streets of this country.

Mr Richard Beagrie (Dumfriesshire, West, Lab) said the best miners were miners' sons. People could not be forced to go down the pit on the basis of an interpretation of the future of that industry in narrow balance sheet terms. The sociology of mining communities was an important consideration.

If the Secretary of State for Energy was tempted to pay back old scores it would be damaging to the long-term energy viability of this country. The most important function of government in terms of energy was to secure supplies and this might have to be done almost at all costs.

No one could suggest that the Scottish electorate voted for a two-tier health service in which access was on the basis of greed.

Mr Derek Patchett (Leeds Central, Lab), in a maiden speech, said the Secretary of State's speech seemed to show he had little knowledge of, or interest in, Britain's great industrial cities.

His constituency unemployment had more than doubled since 1979. Every major firm in the city, in engineering, clothing and textiles, had suffered significant job losses yet they were the life cord of the city. The situation was increasingly desperate for the young unemployed.

The Government had abdicated responsibility for the management of the economy and the Queen's Speech and the speech by the Prime Minister were reflections of that.

There was no reason to believe that unemployment would fall. On the contrary, there was every reason to think it would continue to increase very sharply in the northern industrial cities. The Government needed to change course.

Mr Terence Fields (Liverpool, Broadgreen, Lab), in a maiden speech, said the proper name for privatization was asset-stripping - a reward for those who had given millions to the Tories to help them win the election. He hoped the members of the Post Office Engineering Union and organized workers would stand up and fight

against plans to sell off their industries to private hands.

The Pontius Pilates of the Government attempted to shift the blame for unemployment on the States and their system to the world crisis. Their policies had contributed to the misery of working people on Merseyside. There was no hope in the Queen's Speech for ordinary working people.

Despite the Tory victory on June 9, a large majority in Parliament would not save the Government when the true effects of their policies were felt by the people. Baldwin's 1924 Government had a large majority, and had attempted to cut the living standards of ordinary people, and in 1926 there was a general strike.

The Government's policies would provoke an even greater reaction from working people. Their policies would provoke social upheaval. During the election campaign, his enemies in the media had made much of him being a militant.

I wear the badge of Militant with honour (he said). A Militant is just a moderate who has got off his knees. The whole of the working class will rise off its knees and the Tories will not be laughing then.

Mr Stanley Orme Opposition spokesman on Industry (Salford East, Lab), said that in the face of decline and decay, the Government's response was to give priority to further privatization, specifically of BT and the Royal Ordnance Factories.

Further de-nationalization measures were promised, but where? British Leyland, British Steel, British Shipbuilders? They needed to know what the future held and they needed more than privatization to ensure their retention.

Mr Peter Walker the new Secretary of State for Energy, replying to the debate, said the question often asked was why something successful and profitable should be sold off. The answer was that it would be even more successful in the private sector with all the freedoms to be enjoyed there.

It was right and sensible that some areas should be taken away from the overall supervision of politicians and civil servants and should become entities accountable to themselves.

The debate was adjourned until Monday.

Eagleburger claims US policy is helping to change South Africa

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Reaffirming the US policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa, a senior Administration official has rejected calls for American companies to divest themselves of holdings in that country and has criticized attempts by Congress to increase economic pressure on the white-ruled republic.

While denouncing apartheid as "morally wrong", Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, predicted that South Africa's system of racial segregation would eventually crumble and it was crucial for the US to ensure the change was peaceful rather than violent.

Mr Eagleburger had words of cautious praise for the changes which have taken place in South Africa recently, noting that the constitutional proposals now being considered represented "the first step towards extending national political rights beyond the white minority".

Mr Eagleburger's speech on Thursday night, was the Administration's most comprehensive statement on southern Africa in two years. The speech contained no new initiatives, but was rather an attempt to show that American policy - which has been widely criticized as being "soft" on apartheid - was helping to accelerate the process of change.

"We believe that South African and US interests are best served by encouraging the change that is now under way in South Africa. We are committed to strengthening the capacity of black Africans to take part in their country's society as equals", he said.

On Namibia, Mr Eagleburger indicated that agreement was close and that an independence settlement could be achieved "as soon as key parties are prepared to take the necessary political decisions". By this he was referring to South Africa, which must agree to withdraw its forces from Namibia and permit United Nations supervised independence elections to take place, and Angola, which the US is insisting should agree to a removal of Cuban forces from its territory.

Mr Eagleburger said the US had worked out the language to try to persuade Angola to accept a Cuban withdrawal. He said the US was not seeking "linkage" but "reciprocity". Angola could help make a withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia possible "by assuring, as a separate sovereign act, the withdrawal of Cuban troops from its territory".

US sources have been saying privately that an agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal is near. However, they have expressed

fears that South Africa may not, largely for domestic political reasons, be able to agree to a similar pull-back from Namibia.

● **Supremacist** Guilty. Eugene Terre-Blanche, leader of an ultra-right white supremacist group, was convicted in Johannesburg yesterday of illegally possessing arms and ammunition.

Mr Terre-Blanche and a former member of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner resistance movement) had pleaded not guilty to the charges, claiming left-wingers had planted the weapons to frame the group.

Sentencing was expected later after arguments in mitigation.

Mr E D Wytze, the regional magistrate of the Klerksdorp local court near Johannesburg, rejected the claim. He said Mr Terre-Blanche and the other defendant, Mr Jacob Daniel Viljoen, would have informed police if the weapons had indeed been planted.

The men were found guilty of illegally possessing an AK-47 assault rifle, 362 rounds of ammunition and a .22-calibre revolver.

Mr Viljoen and two other former group members were convicted earlier this month of separate charges under South Africa's terrorism laws and sentenced to 15 years in prison.



Campaign trial: Signor Ciriaco De Mita, secretary of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, responding to cheers at the end of a speech in Genoa. Voting begins tomorrow. Campaign scandals, page 8.

Buenos Aires police chief challenges courts

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Despite reports that he would be removed from his post, and a last-minute attempt to force him to reconsider, the head of the Buenos Aires province police went ahead with a violently-worded speech on Thursday. He delivered an open challenge to the courts which have brought charges against his officers.

General Fernando Ezequiel

Verplaetsen, the active service Army officer who heads the provincial police, was reacting to the latest court moves against three of his officers, accused of murdering two men, Señor Osvaldo Cambiaso and Señor Eduardo Pereira Rossi, on May 14 this year.

A local judge ordered the arrest of the policemen after hearing evidence that both

victims had been kidnapped, possibly tortured, and shot.

Early on Thursday, Buenos Aires was full of rumours that General Verplaetsen would be forced to resign. The presidential spokesman was forced to deny the impending resignation of General Llamas Reston, the Interior Minister.

It was also revealed that a

senior Interior Ministry official was dispatched by helicopter to the provincial capital of La Plata, where General Verplaetsen was due to deliver his speech, in an unsuccessful last-minute attempt to get him to moderate his words.

General Verplaetsen described the three arrested officers as "three brave young men from our ranks".

EEC and America leave farm gate open

From Bailey Morris Washington

US and European negotiators have concluded six months of difficult agricultural negotiations without resolving fundamental differences but have left the door open for a possible solution.

Officials from both sides agreed in Washington on Thursday to set up an informal working group on the issue of agricultural subsidies which brought them close to a trade war.

The bilateral working group will review government subsidies and other forms of agricultural assistance with the aim of clarifying trade moves to prevent future confrontations.

Declaring themselves "moderately satisfied", officials from both sides said the first phase of the talks had gone as far as possible in resolving the dispute.

Privately, officials said they had found a face-saving way of preventing an outbreak of hostilities without resolving any of the fundamental complaints.

The European Community gave little in response to US demands that the EEC begin dismantling export subsidies contained in its common agricultural policy (CAP).

European negotiators, led by M Claude Villain, the EEC's director-general for agriculture, said substantive changes in the CAP were unlikely.

Air chief tells of sabotage suspicion

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The officer who headed the Zimbabwe Air Force board of inquiry into the Thornhill sabotage said in the high court yesterday that he had been very suspicious of an officer whose evidence to the board did not stand up to scrutiny and who could not properly account for himself.

Air Commodore Philip Pile, the second accused and the last to give evidence in the continuing trial of six officers charged with complicity in the sabotage, said he had also considered recommending that three officers be court-martialled because of gross security derelictions at the base just before the sabotage.

Air Commodore Pile, aged 43, was born in London and having joined the Air Force here in 1956, was appointed air adviser at the Zimbabwe High Commission in London for a year after independence. In evidence on Thursday he denied that the board had, as the state asserts, been rigged to divert attention from those responsible. It had been appointed by Air Marshal Norman Walsh, then ZAF Commander, on the day of the sabotage, July 25, to include an army observer and had passed all evidence to the police.

It never completed its deliberations because he and another member, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, who is also in the dock, had been arrested.

Air Commodore Pile said the board had heard evidence from an Air Lieutenant Moyo who was absent from duty for an hour and a half on the day of the sabotage, although he was station duty officer. Air Lieutenant Moyo had told the board that the previous day he and another officer had taken

civilians into the technical area containing eight Hawk Hunters and four Hawk fighters.

Yesterday Air Commodore Pile said that Air Lieutenant Moyo was recalled "to clear up certain suspicious matters", but he had been very evasive. "We trapped him on many occasions on answers which were patently untrue", Air Commodore Pile said.

He identified a document produced in court as a list of suspects supplied to the board by another accused, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, who was a security officer at the base. The seven names, of five whites and two blacks, included those of two other accused - Wing Commander John Cox, who was said by Air Lieutenant Lloyd to be "truthful and devoted" and Air Lieutenant Neville Weier, who had undergone "a change of attitude".

Also named was Squadron Leader John Ncube, the chief prosecution witness in the trial, because "the station officer is not happy with him".

Air Commodore Pile said that before his arrest he had been on the verge of warning Air Lieutenant Lloyd that he would recommend that he be court-martialled because of security lapses at Thornhill. But he had no reason to suspect that Air Lieutenant Lloyd was involved in the sabotage.

He had also been considering recommending that Group Captain David Jones, then station commander, and Squadron Leader Ncube also be court-martialled.

● **Change at top:** Zimbabwe's Acting Chief Justice Leo Baron, aged 66, will retire in September for health reasons, the Government announced, Reuters reports.

Hongkong tombstones torn down

From Richard Hughes Hongkong

Hongkong has been suddenly confronted with a strange outbreak of vandalism in some of its 10 public cemeteries. For the first time gates are being closed reluctantly at 7pm.

By Chinese tradition only wicked ghosts would destroy graves - 80 of which were dragged down one night in the Colima Cemetery, while inexplicable damage has been reported in other public cemeteries.

The Urban Services Department, which is responsible for control of the cemeteries, has written to the known addresses of relatives of some of the deceased whose graves were despoiled, but has received no response so far - although the family names are clear on most of the ruins.

Many of the desecrated graves date back to pre-war days and it is difficult to contact relatives. Those relatives, however, must pay for restoring the graves.

"The Government will not pay," a government official said. "Under law, the Government is not liable for compensation or cost in such cases."

Anyway - except in remote cemeteries outside the city which are too rambling to be enclosed - the urban cemeteries will now be locked up against respectful nocturnal visits by relatives after sunset.

Asean asks Vietnam to pull back

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

The sixteenth annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) which opened here yesterday is at the centre of extensive diplomatic activity to end the conflict in Cambodia.

That issue is the main concern of the ministers from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, and will dominate their discussions next week with counterparts from Western nations and Japan.

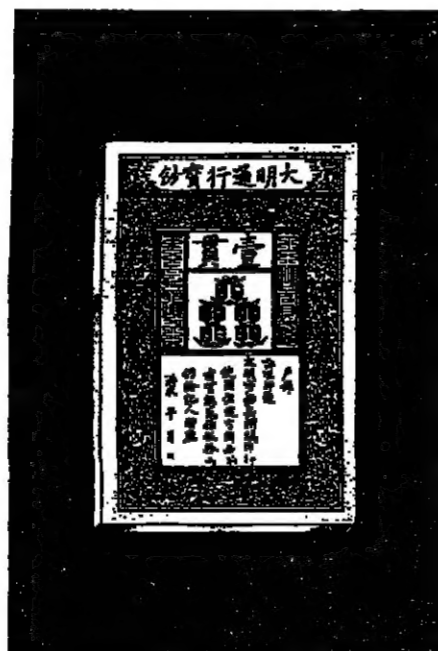
The ministers supported a Thai proposal that Vietnam should move its forces 20 miles back from the Thai-Cambodian border. Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Sawetasa, the Thai Foreign Minister, said the pull back would lessen the threat to Thailand and would be more meaningful than Vietnam's "so-called partial troop withdrawals".

The five ministers admit that they are not optimistic about obtaining a favourable response from Hanoi. Air Chief Marshal Siddhi dispelled any hope that there had been some progress towards a settlement in Cambodia. He said his talks with Mr Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's Foreign Minister, two weeks ago had got nowhere.

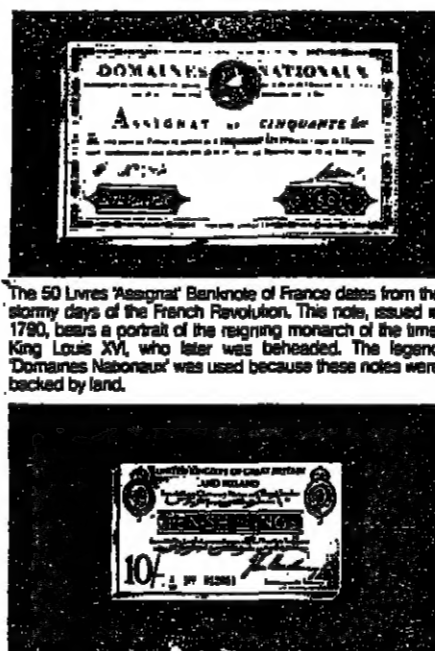
The Thai minister said that the basis of Asean policy was Vietnam's withdrawal followed by free elections for Cambodia and its restoration as a sovereign, independent and non-aligned nation.

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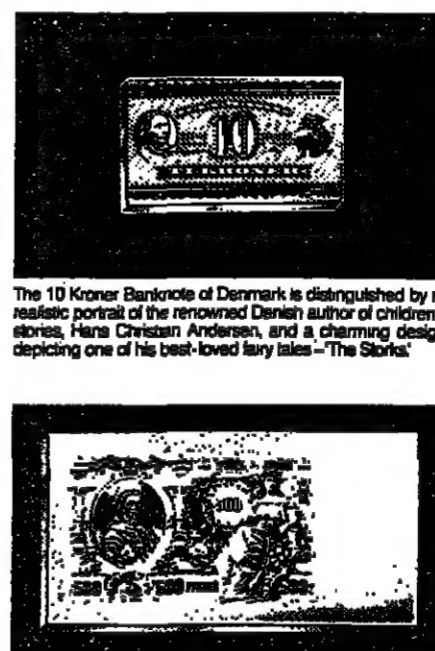
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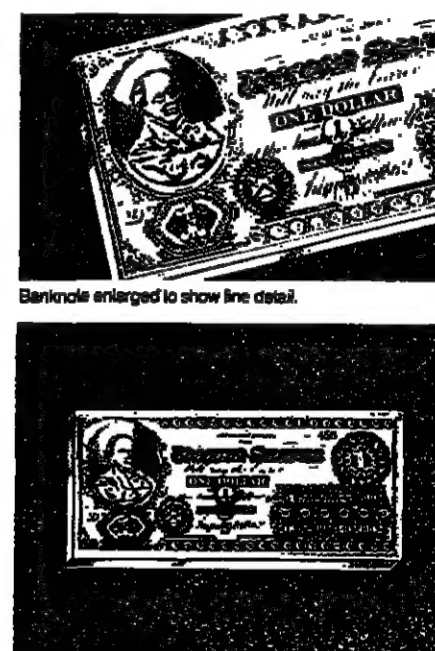
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THE ARTS

Radio
Vicious circles

Out of the silence came a voice graphically describing a boy's passage of men with unspeakable, hideous wounds. The oratory suggested a politician, maybe a general, although there was possibly a little too much loathing in the tone for it to have been either. It was, in the event, the voice of a teacher reading from an eye-witness account of the horrors of the First World War.

This was how Graham Reid began his disturbing play *Hidden Curriculum* (Monday, Radio 4 - a BBC/Lyric Theatre, Belfast, co-production directed by Leon Rubin and produced by Robert Cooper). The play's extreme powerfulness came, in part, from what its author chose not to tell us; from the latent, unspoken terrors that underscored everything, however ghastly, that was said.

The teacher, Tony Cairns (played with moving sincerity by Denis Hawthorne), set his students the homework: a report on Wilfred Owen's war poem "Dulce et Decorum est", in which the poet denounced as a lie the adage that it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country. Although unremarked upon, the choice of poem was particularly apt, for the character was head of English in a Protestant school in Belfast.

Of the children he taught, we heard nothing (not even a classroom murmur) but through the squabbles and petty wars of the staffroom, and through the cynical observations of two former pupils involved on the fringe of Belfast's violence, we gradually gained a picture of Tony Cairns' character. At the same time, Cairns was learning something about the brutal, bigoted world beyond the school-gates, where "comprehension and the war poets count for nothing". And as he did so, we witnessed his painful realization that the terrible things done in that world were partly the result of the education system which he served.

There is no easy formula for writing about vast and complex issues like the Irish problem. The only effective way, perhaps, is to focus on one incident - to examine the network, as it were, rather than the tapestry. This Graham Reid did by having his central character discover that one of his best behaved and most promising former pupils was serving a life prison sentence for sectarian murders.

Brian Sibley

Abbado at 50
Once more with passion

Claudio Abbado will be 50 tomorrow. That being established, it has to be added that he is not a man much concerned with turning points, career divisions or even anniversaries. Work in progress is considerably more important. "Age is unimportant. My grandfather, who was a psychologist, and so in a good position to judge, was the first person to teach me that. All that counts is passion and liking what you do. Look at Rudolf Serkin: he seems to get younger every passing year."

Serkin is the obvious example to choose because Abbado has been recording a number of Mozart's piano concertos with him and the LSO in London. Two are for release on the DG label, with whom Abbado has an exclusive contract, this autumn. As usual the producer is Rainer Brock, who has probably been responsible for about 95 per cent of the conductor's recordings. Asked about this long association and the Brock influence, Abbado's response is characteristically laconic: "We studied together and we've been friends for a long time."

The simple reply, though, reveals a side of his nature which is generally underplayed: deep-rooted loyalty. Stories about Abbado tend to concentrate on the fiercer side of the man, his refusal to compromise, his disputes with La Scala, his feuds with Riccardo Muti. These last in particular have been grossly exaggerated by sections of the Italian press anxious to stir up antagonism, real or imagined, between conductors. And much is made of his passion for football, although here it has to be admitted that he did once have to cancel a concert in Vienna through breaking a wrist while trying to make a save for Scala XI against the Wiener Staatsoper.

All this overlooks the fact that once Abbado decides to back a person or an organization he tends to stay with them. Earlier this month he signed a five-year contract with the LSO as Music Director after 10 years with the orchestra as Principal Guest and later Chief Conductor. A year before Abbado joined the LSO he was made Musical of La Scala and despite disagreements and resignations he is still there, although he now avoids any formal appointment - "Titles mean far less in Italy than they do in England". And he will be

present to open the 1984-85 season with a *Carmen* which is expected to include Domingo, Verrett and Raimondi.

And it is to La Scala that one usually has to go to hear Abbado at his best in opera. There is little doubt his finest hour to date at Covent Garden was when he brought in La Scala's *Simon Boccanegra*, a performance of Verdi's work which has never been surpassed here. But there are high hopes of *Boris Godunov*, the first of next season's new productions at the ROH.

He has been cautiously and prudently expanding his repertoire. Before that Scala *Boris* he had conducted no Mussorgsky and before *La Traviata*, which followed two seasons later, he had done no Wagner, although there had been offers from Bayreuth. He has just completed a recording of Verdi's *Don Carlos*, an opera with which he has, long been

associated, in the original French. Again the Scala Forces are used and there is not a single French singer in the cast, but Abbado defends the decision to go back to the Paris version. "We can open up all the conventional cuts, including the choruses and the ballet. Even more important, we can show that the music was formed by the original words. The Italian translation was terrible and certainly Verdi was never happy with it."

The next major project in London will be a series of concerts and allied events in 1985 under the working title "Mahler and the Twentieth Century". There will be 15 appearances with the LSO during which Abbado will conduct nearly all the orchestral works of Berg and Schoenberg. It is hoped that there will be exhibitions of Klimt and Kokoschka in London galleries. A touch of the missionary

appears in Abbado: "We have all got to wrestle with the problem of attracting audiences to the music of this century, and giving an overall view, such as this, is one way of doing it. When we launched *Musica del nostro tempo* in Milan nobody thought it would work, but it's been immensely successful."

In the meantime he turns his attention to the music of time past, including Rossini's *Il viaggio a Reims*, composed just before *Le Siège de Corinthe*. This will re-open the Teatro Farnese in Parma in August next year. "Then there is Monteverdi - I've conducted very little of him and he is someone I want to explore. Gabrieli too... Schubert... Mozart, above all Mozart. Figure is the only opera of his I've conducted." Tomorrow will be just another day.

John Higgins

The Government
Inspector
Royal Exchange,
Manchester

A sinister overture of farmyard cackles and grunts launches Braham Murray's production. If you had never noticed how often Gogol's characters use animal imagery to convey human appetites or predatory instincts, Gerard McLarnon's new adaptation multiplies the references until not even a donkey could miss the point.

The idea of corrupt small-town officials mistaking a penniless clerk for the inspector is so funny and pointed that one might assume the play is sure-fire without needing assistance. But the dialogue's specific gravity is low. Mr McLarnon's acting text is tarted up with plenty of vigorous wit, some bad mistakes, clumsy double entendres and loads of lachrymatory humour: a night dog's breakfast, in short.

Mr Murray's production fortunately keeps animals off the stage, except perhaps for

Geoffrey Andrew's turkey-cock police chief and one lady's feathered hat which might cost her her life in the gross shooting season. In a tight, pistachio-green tailcoat and floppy two-coloured wig, Derek Griffiths's Khlestakov might be some haughty, faintly ridiculous exotic bird.

For all the production's speed and the script's inventiveness the play still proved treacherous. The cast works hard for their laughs, most successfully Philip Madoc and Val McLane, who enliven the mayor and his wife with a quiveringly manic snobbery.

Surely the play's greatness is not simply as a satire on greed and gullibility, but as a resonant and disturbing combination of the Christopher Sly fable of a wealth-wisher fulfilled with a tragicomic view of our guilty panic at the threat of judgment, human or divine. But, being worked out in terms of sin or simplistic farce, I suspect it needs either a bigger central performance or a more radical approach than borrowing the passenger list of Noah's Ark.

Anthony Masters

Concert

Philharmonia/
Knussen
Barbican Hall

The House of Du Maurier is generous indeed to sponsor an evening in a house as thinly populated as this was the Barbican on Thursday night, but this was an important instalment in the Music of Today series, and if someone thinks it worthwhile to pick up the bill, so much the better for the health and diversity of London's orchestral life. Oliver Knussen presided over the occasion with quietly unobtrusive efficiency; he did not delay us with long lectures, but plunged into Poul Ruders's *Capriccio Piano Forte*, a Danish flurry of fanfares which seemed to draw its sectional discontinuity as well as its antiphonal contrasts of loud and soft from the early Italian baroque.

That gloss on the past was anchored firmly in the present: Robin Holloway's *Scenes from Schumann*, which occupied us

for the rest of the evening, seemed anchored somewhere between Wagner and Mahler, buffeted hither and thither by the gales of Holloway's irrepressibly wide-ranging imagination.

Holloway's electric sensitivity to the music of the past - tonal and beyond - can be heard with vivid clarity on these meditations. They rarely miss a trick: every harmonic inflection in the originals is taken up, pointed, twisted, or pushed gently half a century forward. A response to a rethinking so personal must itself be personal: I do not have *Siegfried* or the apocalyptic language of late German romanticism in my bloodstream as Holloway does, and it would never occur to me to hear Schumann with that gloss. A trumpet solo in *Mondnacht* I find vaguely offensive, yet the Seurat-like rewriting of the opening, dissolved into separate dots is wonderfully convincing. *Die Fledermaus* is magically half-heard, at least until Act Three of *Tristan* drifts into view.

Nicholas Kenyon

Opera

Die Entführung aus dem Serail
Glyndebourne

Jane Glover is back at the helm at Glyndebourne for the last three performances this season of *Die Entführung*, recreating in the pit just that balance of menace, excitement and humour that is in both Mozart's score and Peter Wood's sensitively imagined and always pertinent stage business.

As elegantly detailed as the traceries of William Dudley's Islamic design, the nervous energy of each short unit vibrates within wider arcs of momentum. Beaded bubbles wink at the score's brim, and not only in the celebration of Bacchus. The orchestra, who provide some exquisite solos in the title "Marten Arden Arden" sinfonia concertante, offer robust support to the singers in the tautly paced ensembles, and, where it is particularly needed, in Constantine's and Belmonte's testing arias.

The uncase that Paul Griffiths sensed earlier in the season in Elizabeth Pruet's and Ryland Davies's handling of

their showpieces is still, to some extent, there: Mr Davies's shrewd characterization of Belmonte carries him through, but both voices need more flexibility, particularly in the upper register, prevent periodical nail-biting in the audience.

Hilary Finch

Television

A young man runs through the streets sucking in the wind, as if there were a fire within him which he cannot put out: he is an epileptic. This was the start of *Maybury* (BBC 2), a new season of the series which is set in a psychiatric hospital. There has been a certain amount of argument in the past whether the programme is "realistic" or not, but in television the term is ambiguous: was *Emergency Ward Ten* realistic in the social climate in which it was made? The central question ought to be: is it convincing as drama?

I have to say that, despite the honourable intentions of those involved in the series, it is not. This is nothing against the skill of Kenneth Branagh, who played Robert, the young epileptic. He gave a very powerful performance as a man who on occasions finds the world dissolving and himself along with it; he was able to display bravura with a painful susceptibility, aggression with helplessness.

The real problem concerns the question of creating a "story" out of the exploration of a physiological condition: where does description end and imagination begin? I do not mean the moral question (the most egregious handicaps are now fair game for "prime time television") or the fact that clinical information is smuggled in under the guise of doctors'

dialogue, or even the disconcerting sight of a hospital almost eerily agreeable, efficient and staffed by genial and enlightened staff.

It has more to do with the fact that it is extraordinarily difficult to create a conventional television drama out of one specific notion of what epilepsy may be: it was made very clear that, for Robert, the condition was a way of affirming his own uniqueness and that he was as a result afraid of being treated as "normal". I do not know if this is the conventional psychiatric wisdom - although the description of him as a "classic epileptic personality" suggests that it was meant to be - but the idea was battered into the ground by over-emphasis and sometimes by over-writing.

I do not doubt the good faith of the script-writer, who is himself an epileptic, and in any case the problem is a larger one: a series which attempts to treat mental illness in an unsentimental and sympathetic manner will obviously suggest that this is "the truth" about epilepsy. I doubt very much that this is the case, and the concentration upon one possible diagnosis may well be counter-productive. This is the risk of *Maybury*, which attempts to be realistic while needing a "story" to satisfy an audience. When programme-

makers decide to involve themselves in matters of psychiatric care, they should really decide - and make it clear - what technique they are employing.

Peter Ackroyd
Weekend
choice

A pity, really, that a week separates Michael Dibb's two intelligently compiled and artistically pleasing films about William Morris (tonight, Channel 4, 7.45) and John Ruskin (next Saturday night). The two Victorians, as well as being social critics and visionary writers, were twin pillars who helped support a temple erected in celebration of pleasurable labour and the joys of all things natural, and to have seen these outlines of their lives in sequence would have been fully to appreciate the enormity of the shadow that an industrialized society has cast over their idealistic visions of a better tomorrow. Not everything is lost, of course, and tonight's film about Morris devotes some considerable time to one of his legacies, the hand-made wallpaper that are still produced from the 1,900 or so printing blocks that have survived.

Flying into the Wind (tomorrow, ITV, 9.30pm), the second of David Leland's dramas about

education in the Eighties, fleshes out one of the arguments in last week's story about anarchy at a comprehensive school: children know what is best for them, not teachers. *Flying Into the Wind* can be summed up in one campaigning line spoken by the mother who keeps her 11-year-old son away from school and educates him at home instead: "We should uncondition the adult mind instead of conditioning the child." Provocative stuff, all right. Just as controversial as another of the same mother's views: in the teaching game as played today, guidance and control are one and the same thing. Given Mr Leland's obvious dislike of state education in Britain as he sees it, it is scarcely surprising that, when the young lad eventually loses out to the Establishment, he looks like a soul in Purgatory.

Radio highlights: Giulini conducting the Los Angeles Philharmonic in a performance of Bruckner's Ninth Symphony (tonight, Radio 3, 8.50pm); and John Turner's and Ian McMillan's comedy *Metamorphosis* and *Antony and Cleopatra* (today, Radio 4, 2.05) which, with its storylines about a darts team captain who turns into a giant cockroach, is Kafka served with Yorkshire pud. It makes a tasty dish for lovers of the bizarre.

Peter Davalle

Rock

The Yardbirds
Marquee

Historically speaking, the three important Yardbirds were the guitarists Eric Clapton, Jeff Beck and Jimmy Page, who, during their successive incumbencies, exerted an enormous influence over the development of modern rock music.

Regrettably, and for whatever reasons, none of the three turned up on Wednesday night for the first of two Yardbirds reunions, organized as part of the Marquee's silver jubilee celebrations and eagerly awaited by those with fond memories of "Good Morning, Little Schoolgirl", "Heart Full of Soul" and "Over Under Sideways Down". The Yardbirds were the archetypal Marquee band, adapting the Rolling Stones' model of middle-class white boys playing guitar-led rhythm and blues, and the appearance of any one of them would have been a welcome gesture. Oddly enough, though, their absence may actually have assisted the evening's enjoyment.

Three genuine alumni were present: the rhythm guitarist Chris Dreya, the bass guitarist Paul Samwell-Smith and the drummer Jim McCarty. Two guests, the singer and harmonica player Mark Felton and the guitarist John Knightsbridge,

completed the quintet. Felton, normally to be heard with Nine Below Zero, put energy and skill into his performance of the vocal and harmonica parts once the property of the late Keith Reid.

Dreya, Samwell-Smith and McCarty clearly enjoyed themselves, sticking to the original script and producing the authentic uncomplicated drive of the mid-1960s British r&b rhythm section. The result was a musical feast: in the lean guitar riff and crashing suspensions of "I Wish You Would" one could hear the germ of Led Zeppelin and the entire heavy-metal movement in the ringing overtones of the final chord of "For Your Love" (excellently sung by Knightsbridge) were the seeds of psychedelia; the accelerated version of "I'm a Man" contained a foreshadowing of the boogie of Status Quo and the Allman Brothers.

One could sympathize with those who had paid the price of admission in expectation of bigger names, but it seemed plain that their presence would have unbalanced the event, cluttering an idiom of perfection that lacked only the supporting cast of pill-popping mods and earnest blues students who were the Yardbirds' first supporters. Otherwise, memories were honoured in full.

Richard Williams

Court of Appeal

Injunctions
against all
members of
group valid

M. Michaels (Forsters) Ltd v Askew and Others
Before Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered June 23]

A flexible and broad approach to the provisions of Order 15, rule 12, of the Rules of the Supreme Court regarding representative proceedings, enabled the court to do justice where a number of unidentified persons were causing injury and damage by unlawful acts and there was an arguable case that they belonged to a single organization or class which encouraged action of the type complained of, and their actions could be linked to that organization.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments dismissed an appeal by a defendant Mrs Jean Pink, of High Street, Tonbridge, Kent, from Justice Stephen Brown's judgment at Bristol on December 21, 1982, upholding, *inter alia*, that she, the eighth defendant and the first defendant, Mr Robin Askew, of St Michael's Park, Bristol, were proper parties to the proceedings for the purpose of representing the

members of an unincorporated association known as Animal Aid. The defendants were restrained, *inter alia*, from picketing the shops of the plaintiffs, Mr Michael (Forsters) Ltd, at Clifton, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare and Taunton, committing any nuisance against the plaintiffs in relation to their shops and conspiring with anyone to do any such acts.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Order 15, rule 12 (1), of the Rules of the Supreme Court provides: "Where numerous persons have the same interest in any proceedings... the proceedings may be begun... by or against any one or more of them as representing all or... all except one or more of them."

Mr Malcolm Warner for Mrs Pink, Mr Michael Lyndon-Stanford, QC, and Mr Adrian Palmer for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that the judge had granted eight interlocutory injunctions restraining eight defendants until the trial of the action from, *inter alia*, (i) picketing the plaintiffs' shops at Bristol, Weston-super-Mare and Taunton and (v) doing any act calculated to interfere with the plaintiffs' contractual relations with their customers or other persons.

The injunctions against the first defendant and Mrs Pink were expressed to be on their own behalf and on behalf of all other members of Animal Aid. It was contended that no order should have been made against them in a representative capacity.

The plaintiffs were furriers whose premises at Clifton had experienced the activities of persons opposed to the fur trade.

The judge said that in pursuit of the objective of preventing cruelty (or alleged cruelty) to animals, picketing had been picked in a way which had dissuaded or prevented customers from entering their shops: stink bombs were alleged to have been thrown, staff abused, windows broken. There was difficulty in identifying those responsible for these damaging actions.

Mr Askew had said that he intended to continue the picketing. Animal Aid was an unincorporated association of persons campaigning against cruelty to animals, in particular against vivisection, with headquarters at Tonbridge, Kent.

Mr Pink was the national organizer of Animal Aid which was a national organization with local contacts in many towns.

The evidence was sufficient to give rise to an arguable case that unidentified members of Animal Aid were involved in picketing the plaintiffs' Clifton premises and were counselling and procuring the various unlawful activities being carried on at those and other premises pursuant to a campaign against the fur trade.

The judge took the view that, following the *American Cyanamid* case (1975) AC 396, the balance of convenience was overwhelmingly in favour of granting interlocutory relief to the plaintiffs. It was said that he was wrong to do that by ordering injunctions which would in effect bind all the members of

Animal Aid including those not before the court.

Reliance was put on a passage in the *Supreme Court Practice* 1982, p.242, para.15/12/9: "An action cannot be maintained against certain members of an unincorporated association on behalf of the others, to enforce a strictly personal liability against members of the association."

It was said for Mrs Pink that what was being sought was to enforce a personal liability in tort by representative action, that separate defendants might be open to some members of Animal Aid which were not available to Mrs Pink and that there was no common interest within the rule.

The old Order 16, rule 9, had been replaced by the present Order 15, rule 12, in 1962, with the important additional safeguard that a representative order might not be enforced against any party except with the leave of the court and that any person bound by the order might dispute liability by reason of facts... particular to his case.

The history and purpose of the rule had been described by Mr Justice Megarry in *John v Rees* (1970) Ch 345, 369-370 citing *Bank of England v Bell* (1901) AC 426, which like the present case was one of picketing where it was difficult if not impossible to identify the individuals concerned.

The essential issues were whether Animal Aid were against the fur trade and whether Animal Aid was compromised by the actions of Mr

Askew at the plaintiffs' premises. There could be no conflict of interest between Mrs Pink and all other members of Animal Aid on either issue.

The court had no knowledge of the membership, constitution or finances of Animal Aid because she had vouchsafed the minimum of information in her affidavit.

Care had to be taken to ensure that Order 15, rule 12 was not abused. But where a number of unidentified persons were causing injury and damage by unlawful acts of one kind or another, and there was an arguable case that they belonged to a single organization or class which encouraged actions of the type complained of, and their actions could be linked to that organization, the rule enabled the court to do justice in the particular case. The narrow construction of the rule contained for would deprive the courts in such a situation of a useful remedy.

The appeal should be dismissed, but the order varied by deleting (v) which it was conceded was unnecessarily wide in its scope and might involve interference with lawful activities.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS, agreeing, said that the present Order 15, rule 12 (1), stemmed from the 1962 revision of the Rules of the Supreme Court and replaced the former Order 16, rule 9, the intention of which was to apply the existing practice of the Court of Chancery to all decisions of the High Court.

The safeguards incorporated in the present Order 15, rule 12, enabled the court to apply the

overall principle of achieving justice in all the circumstances which in turn demanded a flexible and broad approach to the provisions of the rule: see *John v Rees* at p370 H.

LORD JUSTICE SCOTT in *Barker v Allanson* (1957) 1 KB 463, 475 in a passage on which the plaintiffs relied set out the two questions to be considered.

Convenient administration of justice demanded that the courts should be able to afford effective protection to the victims of illegal or threatened illegal action by members of associations whose declared aims were in line with or calculated to promote such illegal action. It was a proper exercise of the judge's discretion to grant the injunctions.

Solicitors: Thomson Snell & Passmore, Tonbridge; Bragg & Partners, Bristol.

Agreement between the members of the Association of British Travel Agents Ltd. Before Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln. Mr N. C. Pearson and Mr C. J. Risk (Judgment delivered June 22)

In the second stage of the Director General of Fair Trading's reference of the ABTA agreement relating to the provision of package tours, the Restrictive Practices

Restrictive Practices Court

Court held that it did have jurisdiction to make declarations condemning or upholding restrictions relating to terms and conditions of employment or other aspects of employment of ABTA travel agents.

Mr Michael Burke-Giffney, QC and Mr Richard McCombe for the director general, Mr Anthony Graham-Dixon, QC, Mr Kenneth Parker and Mr C. Vajda for ABTA.

MR JUSTICE ANTHONY LINCOLN said that ABTA's articles of association contained a number of provisions which gave rise to restrictions, some of which the court had upheld at the first stage of the hearing (*The Times*, January 6, 1983) and others that had been declared contrary to the public interest and condemned.

The present conflict between the parties as to the correct formulation of the condemned restrictions was not an academic exercise.

ABTA had argued that by virtue of section 18 (6) of the Restrictive Practices Act 1976 the court had no jurisdiction to make declarations relating to employment as to do so would be to trespass on the jurisdiction of the industrial tribunals with their acknowledged expertise in the field of employment. Recognizing that the court could be placed in an intolerable position, they had offered to give undertakings, more accurately "indications", to eliminate the qualifications.

That course was not acceptable to the director general and rightly so. The court's declarations affected agents other than those party to the

ABTA agreement, for example members who would subsequently join, and they would not be bound by the undertaking.

The employment of staff was one component of the larger picture. The court was not in substance concerned with the terms and conditions of the contract of employment between the retail agent and his employee *inter se*.

The article in question was a mixed bag of provisions relating to premises, staffing and financial integrity, all being requirements for eligibility to membership of ABTA, and the court had to consider all the restrictions in relation to each other and separately.

It was unthinkable that in section 18 (6) Parliament intended the court to leave intact a restriction harmful to the public interest simply because it related to certain aspects of employment.

If the section was to be read as a jurisdictional guide to which restrictions in any given agreement could be examined by the court (which seemed doubtful), it did not enjoin the court to disregard employment or staffing restrictions where they were a component of a cluster of restrictions all constituting a manner of trading.

Accordingly the court would at a later date make declarations in accordance with its earlier judgment to embrace both staffing and premises restrictions once the new rules had been formulated either by agreement between the parties or with the approval of the court, or by the determination of the court.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor, Thornton Lyne & Lawson.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Borderlines

Polish listeners to the BBC's overseas service - a third of the country's entire population, I am told - have found a way of getting letters to Bush House past General Jaruzelski's subversion-sniffers. One recent letter, acknowledging receipt of an "English by Radio" package, said it had been opened by the authorities - quite properly - in case it contained underground material or a bomb. The second paragraph spoke of "the warmongering Mrs Thatcher's hatred for peace-loving communist countries", the next blamed the BBC "for what is happening in Poland today". The writer went on: "That should be enough incentive to get past the censor, now to business..."

Bearing Crosses

Yet more from Jesus College, Oxford. It transpires that the former chaplain, whose name was Cross and who answered the phone, "Cross of Jesus", was but one of a trinity of namesakes there. I owe this knowledge to that most reliable remember, Harold Wilson, also a Jesus man, who tells me the other two Crosses were the steward of the senior common room and a philosopher from St Andrews University. Wilson says it all became rather confusing and the following nomenclature was devised: the chief steward became Hot Cross, the philosopher St Andrews Cross and the chaplain Holy Cross.

More still. Now the headmaster of Downside, Philip Jebb, tells me he recently asked directory inquiries for the number of Christ's College, Cambridge; the voice at the other end said she could not find Christ's, but would Jesus do? Jebb then found out that she was spelling Christ's without the "h". I expect all these tales to be trumped by the new St Cross College, and await a flood, nay, a book of revelations.

Whale met

Conservationists are often in danger of taking things a little too seriously. At the Camden Arts and Music Festival, which opened this week, there was a dramatization of Melville's *Moby Dick*, complete with great white whale, when should turn up in force but members of Greenpeace, which takes a dim view of harpooning. In fact they had not come to picket, simply to take up temporary residence in one of the 30 Camden Arts Workshops.

Sweden's King Carl Gustaf, who has already been stripped of all his powers by a Social Democratic government, was yesterday submitted to yet another indignity; a leading article in the main Stockholm paper *Dagens Nyheter* suggested that the royal family be turned into a state-owned company and made to pay its own way.

BARRY FANTONI



"I haven't told my mum, but I have told the woman my dad's living with."

Taking the Mick

A surprise spectator at the annual cricket match between *The Times Literary Supplement* and publishers on Thursday was a certain Michael Jagger, singer. He was seated at a table with his ghost autobiographer John Ryle, deputy literary editor of *The Sunday Times*, whose task has not been made easy by Jagger's less than precise memory and hazy way of life. The two were sitting through a pile of Ryle's draft pages, but one of the countless PHSpies at the Shepherd's Bush ground tells me Jagger seemed rather more interested in the cricket.

In the picture

Agitation in arts and heritage circles over the Government's failure to appoint an arts spokesman in the Commons seems to be the result of difficulty in finding a suitable candidate. One minister is understood to have turned down the post already. Hopes are now being pinned on John Biffen, who, as well as having the necessary clout as a senior Cabinet minister, was until recently a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Harassed press officers at the Wimbledon tennis championships have been cracking down on friends and relatives of the press corps borrowing official passes to get a glimpse of McEnroe and Co. A considerable number of impostors have been "arrested" and ejected from the press boxes including pregnant wives and young children. The press office prize catch, however, was the young son of Peter Preston, editor of *The Guardian*.

When an affair is not enough

by Alastair Brett

Looking back on the election, committed Alliance supporters are wondering if the miracle can be pulled off again. For miracle it was. Two fiercely independent parties had agreed on a joint manifesto and a prime minister designate.

More than 600 constituencies had been carved up, with the rank and file falling into step behind their leaders in every case but three. With 7.7 million votes, the Alliance seemed assured of a dazzling future.

But in spite of its shiny exterior, the Alliance is an unwieldy craft and the task of keeping it afloat and sorting out its mechanical problems is frighteningly complex. It took months of drafting, hours of discussion and meetings well into the night for the manifesto to emerge. It took almost a year of hard bargaining, some acrimony, and not a little in-fighting for agreement on constituency allocation.

With European elections due next year, but with little or no prospect of proportional representation for those or future Westminster elections, the two parties are seriously having to consider a merger - or, at the very least, how to prolong what purists in the two camps have come to regard as an adulterous relationship forced on them by the wicked first-past-the-post electoral system.

The alternative, given the hairline cracks which have appeared since the election, will be a temptation for those associations which are forging ahead with local politics to adopt their own parliamentary or Euro candidate irrespective of the wishes of the other party in the Alliance.

Prospective Liberal candidates were prepared to stand down last time to cement

the Alliance and because the Steel master plan was seen as the best chance of breaking the two-party system. They will be less willing to do so again because of the belief, though not the fact, that on June 9 the SDP was less attractive to voters.

Without some sort of merger the process of deciding which party's candidate is most likely to win a seat can too easily become an eye-scratching local beauty contest with the Association of Liberal Councillors, a defiantly independent body and thorn in the SDP's side, playing a key role. In all three constituencies where there was trouble over the selection of an Alliance candidate, a Liberal association with an established power base on the local council refused



Steel and Owen: can the bonhomie at the top be made to spread?

point-blank to make way for the nationally endorsed Social Democrat.

One way out would be for the parties to agree on temporary joint membership of a revamped Alliance. Thus, instead of Liberals and Social Democrats going their separate ways, electing their own executives and selecting their own candidates, one local executive formed from the two parties would control all activities.

If the Alliance does move towards this kind of system it would clearly have to be done at joint meetings of Liberals and Social Democrats all over the country. This would almost certainly mean a constitutional change for the SDP in its selection procedure. At present this is done through a postal ballot of what Liberals see as a paper membership rather than at meetings where candidates have to make speeches, answer questions, and only those bothering to attend are able to vote.

In the general election, inarticulate and politically inept SDP candidates were sometimes chosen because large numbers of postal votes were cast by people not attending the selection meeting and judging candidates on paper rather than on performance.

Merger or not, if the Alliance is to become the real alternative to Thatcherism it must avoid unseemly squabbles between grassroots activists and build on the bonhomie which exists higher up. That way it will sooner or later find its hands on the levers of power and be able to introduce the ultimate solution to the problem: proportional representation.

The author stood as a Liberal parliamentary candidate in 1979.

Peter Nichols on the background to the Italian general election



Two men, one dead, the other in prison, who have figured prominently in the Italian election campaign: banker Roberto Calvi (left), found hanging from Blackfriars Bridge, and Licio Gelli, who manipulated the P2 masonic lodge for political ends. Right, a newspaper advertisement showing how the Iron Lady factor is being manipulated by Giovanni Spadolini, the former Republican prime minister.



Giovanni Spadolini. Un uomo politico italiano che non assomiglia agli uomini politici italiani.

Wanted per i repubblicani, votate per Spadolini.

Rome Voters in the general election tomorrow and Monday will be hard put to decide whether they are supposed to be giving a moral judgment on how their country has been governed, or a political one on its future.

Since the campaign began, skeletons have been jumping out of cupboards with alarming frequency. Socialists in the Liguria region have been hit by arrests on corruption charges. This led to renewed interest in allegations that leading socialists in Genoa had ties with the scandal of the P2 masonic lodge which broke two years ago and involved, among others, Roberto Calvi, the banker found dead a year ago hanging under Blackfriars Bridge in London.

The masonic scandal, despite obvious efforts to bury it, refuses to go away. If anything, its implications are getting worse. Essentially, the "Propaganda Two" was an old masonic lodge with a perfectly honourable past which had been reconstituted by Signor Licio Gelli, now in prison in Switzerland, as a political instrument which included among its members the heads of the secret service and leading political and public figures.

When the list of more than 900 people said to belong to it was made known, the government fell. Senator Giovanni Spadolini, of the Republican Party, and the first prime

Scandals that could sway the vote

minister since the war not drawn from the ranks of the Christian Democrats, formed a government in June 1981 which was pledged to deal with "the moral emergency", namely the situation revealed by the P2 inquiry.

He finally fell last December, without having been able to complete the moral change. His successor, Senator Amintore Fanfani, the present Prime Minister and a Christian Democrat, made no similar pledge in his programme to bound out the corrupters and the corrupt. No sooner, however, had the electoral campaign begun than Signora Tina Anselmi, the Christian Democrat who presided over the parliamentary commission of inquiry into the P2 affair, voiced her suspicions that there were connections between the lodge and the murder of Aldo Moro, the former Christian Democrat prime minister and architect of his agreement with the communists.

The Red Brigades, the terrorist movement responsible for the kidnapping and murder of Moro,

was one of the elements in the most recent and embarrassing scandals for the Christian Democrats to emerge during the campaign.

Investigation into the Camorra, the Neapolitan version of the Mafia, last week resulted in many arrests. Several Christian Democrat politicians and one socialist were mentioned in press reports on the inquiry as having had contacts with the Camorra. What will have impressed public opinion most, however, is the revival of allegations that Christian Democrats promoted an agreement between the Camorra and the Red Brigades to bring about the release two years ago of Signor Ciriolo, a Christian Democrat politician then held captive by terrorists.

The new allegation, said to have come from three of the arrested suspects last week, is that the jailed head of the traditional Camorra, Raffaele Cutolo, made this arrangement for a large ransom and other favours to be shared with the political terrorists on one hitherto unknown condition: that a document was drawn up naming a leading Christian Democrat as guarantor of the agreement.

This document was said to be Cutolo's life insurance and would have been published had either he or his sister met a violent end. Another intriguing aspect of these confessions is said to be that Camorra pressure was responsible for persuading Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who wounded the Pope, to make his famous confession which sought to implicate the Bulgarian secret service in the attempt on the Pope's life. Agca and Cutolo were both in Ascoli Piceno for several months.

Leading Christian Democrats have rejected the accusations against their party in the Ciriolo affair as communist electoral manoeuvring. It certainly looks odd that so much should suddenly emerge only days before the vote.

Nevertheless, the electorate has not in the past shown much sensitivity towards accusations of corruption against particular parties. The P2 affair, for instance, cannot be said to have had any effect at all on earlier voting when the whole business was much fresher in the voter's mind. And it is noticeable that people talk in much more shocked tones about a television personality arrested in the Camorra round-up than any of the politicians who have been named.



Heard and seen: talking heads in London, 1983-style

heads that are indistinguishable from high-quality video. They begin to blur only when the screen becomes full of rapid movement - which would not happen during a normal business conference unless an executive went berserk in front of the camera.

This year's BT trial will link 40 offices in 17 companies. The standard mobile terminal has one camera and two screens built into a veneered cabinet, looking like a double television set. A second camera above a stand films documents or objects. The system can be wheeled into any meeting room with normal lighting levels.

European telecommunications authorities have thrashed out a common standard to make international videoconferencing possible. They are now pressing the Americans to adopt it as a world standard. The United States already has two incompatible systems, one devel-

oped by Compression Labs of California and the other originating with NEC in Japan, whose users cannot communicate with one another nor with the Europeans.

GEC-McMichael, the only European manufacturer to enter the US market, has just made its first sale to an American company for transatlantic videoconferencing and it hopes for millions of dollars worth of orders in the United States. "We in the United Kingdom have a world lead in this technology," says Tim Duffy, manager of GEC-McMichael's videoconferencing division.

Videoconferencing is still far from cheap, even after the recent technological advances. BT refuses to discuss the charges it is likely to levy after the trial network becomes a commercial service in 1984. However, GEC-McMichael is selling its compression equipment in the United States for \$100,000 (about £65,000).

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Even at that level, large companies could justify videoconferencing on the basis of the fares, expenses and travel time saved by highly paid executives who would otherwise be flying across the world to meetings. Of course, frisky young business executives may be horrified by the prospect of losing opportunities to get away and have fun, but they should be outnumbered by their weary colleagues welcoming the chance to spend more time at home.

Whether a face-to-face meeting is in any sense "better" than a videoconference is a different question. BT staff with experience of Confravision say that most newcomers feel nervous when they first sit in front of the camera but soon warm up and relax. Some even enjoy playing up to the camera and watching themselves on the monitor. On the whole, video sessions are conducted more crisply and efficiently than personal meetings because participants do not feel obliged to draw out proceedings so as to justify all the time they have spent travelling to the conference.

But a market research firm in the United States, International Resource Development, reported recently that many Americans react against videoconferencing because they are so used to slick television performers that they are put off seeing inarticulate and badly dressed colleagues on the screen. The company also claimed that videoconferences fail because participants subconsciously miss smelling one another's emotional reactions as they speak. The suggested solution is a tele-scent machine to give the impression that the other people are in the same room.

Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

Malcolm Deas

Will Bolivar now do us a good turn?

Yesterday was the 162nd anniversary of Simón Bolívar's victory in the Battle of Carabobo, in which a British battalion played a critical part in ending Spanish rule in Venezuela. July 24 is the bi-centenary of Bolívar's birth in Caracas. Various events will commemorate his achievement, and the part that Britain, or certain British, played in them. In the present uncertain state of our foreign relations, these have more than just a ritual interest.

Bolívar was undoubtedly a great man. In an age that was peculiarly averse to glory - a slightly pre-Victorian value - he is worthy competition for Washington, Napoleon, Wellington and Nelson, and he had far fewer means at his command. His personality compelled attention, and generated descriptions from most of the British who encountered him: "His face... full and round, with a natural smile that rendered it pleasing without hurting that air of superiority which lurked in a dark and intelligent eye, the angry glance of which was numbing. This eye enlivened a studious cast of countenance, whether natural or acquired I cannot say. His proclamations were numerous, and well adapted to their purpose. He spoke little in company, and had a great dislike to tipplers, babblers, idlers, gamblers and duellists."

His vivacity still comes through even in the learned monuments to his memory, and tempts one to try to convey some of it. General Daniel O'Leary, his Irish aide, must have felt the same temptation when making rough notes for his memoirs: "His decrees were sometimes original... a curate, who was no great patriot, sought a professional advancement. The Liberator's decree was laconic, tho' not polite 'A c'mo, mi padre'."

In the sometimes heavy atmosphere of commemoration, it is also a relief to read that when George Canning took upon himself the creation of the new republic with "I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the old", a moment of profound silence followed, broken only by the sound of faint mocking laughter from a corner of the chamber. Only then did "a wild burst of cheering and applause speed through the house". One realist there, at least.

Bolívar himself indulged his British troops. The Scottish soldier Alexander, after noting his aversion to duellists, goes on to say, "He allowed the English to fight duels, but any (Scottish) American who fought was shot for the offence." He was very fond of the English, often talked about England, and placed much confidence in the British.

"Out of policy and regard for Britain, he pardoned many villains, giving them passports and rations until they embarked, and even money to carry them off..." Bolívar only dismissed them with these words, "Make out his passport to leave the country then turning to the culprit, 'Do not thank me for this, sir, your country saves you'."

Bolívar needed British money, British arms, British recognition, and was prepared to put up with the mania for duelling, the insistence of maintaining fine class distinctions,



Bolívar... placed much confidence in the British.

the incessant pay demands and frequent lapses of discipline of the British volunteers. He also recognized that some of them, officers and men, were among the best soldiers he had, experienced, steady and loyal. In campaigns with few veterans, many desertions and small but decisive encounters, they could make a lot of difference.

O'Leary, Rooke, O'Connell, Fenian, Ferguson, Wright, Sanders are all deservedly remembered in South America. The lists in local archives contain many humbler names often half-hispanicized: Tomas, Jones, Enrique, Bates, Juan, Smith... who, one wonders, was Corporal Jacobo Betcherman?

"Still," concluded the puritanical Alexander, "the name of English soldiers was a host, as their cool and steady conduct in action, even when on the brink of the grave from fatigue and disease, was the theme and admiration of the royalists and patriots. Had it not been for this, they would not have been tolerated."

Just as their failings are outweighed by their contribution, there were real merits too in British diplomacy, besides Canning's bombast. We pursued our own interests, but in a more enlightened fashion than our rivals. George IV refused to sign treaties that contained the word "republic" in English, but was persuaded by the Duke of Wellington, a conservative and a realist, to receive the envoys of the new countries.

Wellington certainly admired Bolívar's achievement, though he later gave it as his opinion that ambition undid him at the end. One might think that rather an easy criticism to make from the splendor of Aspy House. Britain was the first to recognize the changed state of affairs in the Americas, an initiative that Bolívar fervently desired, which gave us a lasting reputation in South America as a benevolent and progressive power, and to which frequent reference will be made in the speeches of the coming month.

The difference between this year and past years is not only the added significance of Bolívar's bi-centenary: it is that the post-Falklands audience will be listening more closely to hear anything between the lines.

The author is lecturer in Latin American politics at St Antony's College, Oxford.

Richard Dowden

Peace: a platform for the West

I was almost disappointed that the young Irish priest stood up to the Polish secret police. He resisted the four young men in leather jackets and jeans who were trying to direct him into the back of a car. He shouted at their keeper, an older, rather nervous man in a brown suit: "How do I know you're policeman? You might be a bunch of thugs! Where's your identification?"

The brown-suited gentlemen took out a badge on a chain from his trouser pocket but would not let the priest examine it. As the tussle continued, around the car I saw another conference delegate passing by and shouted to him that we had been arrested and to telephone the British consul.

Had we gone quietly we might have seen more of the workings of the secret police. As it was, the rampus alerted them to our identity. About 15 minutes later we were released.

We were delegates to the Peace Conference for Christians held in Warsaw in September 1979 to mark the anniversary of the invasion of Poland in 1939.

The conference was similar to that now being held in Prague. It brought together Christians from all over eastern and western Europe for three days at the expense of the Polish government. The western delegates tended to be natural critics of their own systems; those from the east had more mixed attitudes. Many of them, even the organizers, were often critical of their systems, but only in private.

The conference was an interminable succession of abstract speeches, concluded with a party-line communiqué which was written before the conference started. I was invited as editor of the *Catholic Herald*. On the one hand I had to consider the danger of being used by the authorities in seeming to support their policies and the danger of compromise in accepting free travel. Against that I argued that I could write what I liked about the conference and the country when I got home and that if I did not go on those terms I would be unlikely to go at all on my budget.

After much reflection I agreed to go, but determined not to spend all my time in the comfort of the conference hall.

These were the days before young Irish priest stood up to the young Polish delegate recommended attending mass at the Cathedral rather than the Verdi Requiem being performed in the Old Town Square. As the Benediction drew the mass to a close the worshippers in the back pews flowed out into the main street and off towards Victory Square. Banners were unfurled and leaflets distributed.

With the Irish priest and the other British visitors I was swept along. Uniformed police held the traffic to let the crowd pass. A young man called Tomaz, who spoke English, explained the aims of the march as we made for the square. Suddenly the young men in black leather jackets seized him from behind and dragged him to a car.

We were still aghast at what had happened when we, too, were surrounded and held.

The next day at the conference I booked the microphone for a short speech on human rights. It was impossible, I said, to speak of human rights in the abstract. I had had my rights violated twice, once in Northern Ireland and once the previous night, here in Warsaw.

Delegates to conferences winced, the translators stopped their work, the chairman waved at me to stop. I saw a Russian delegate straining to understand my English as I continued.

Afterwards, in the corridors, I received grins and thanks from delegates from the East, though some from the West felt I was jeopardizing conferences such as this and had been ill-mannered to our hosts. The young Poles were particularly amused. Later that day we received an apology from a government official and Tomaz was released.

The visit was justified. The conference, although state-funded, could not be entirely state-controlled and could be turned into criticism of the state. Far from being shunned, I have been invited back by the organizers of that conference and a similar one in East Germany. Some of the eastern delegates, though not dissident material themselves, were clearly delighted to hear criticism of their governments, which they themselves could not express. These people, who have not opted out with the dissidents but, I suspect, outnumber them, need support, too.



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MINISTER FOR RATES

In its long and continuing wrestling match with local authorities on the ground of public expenditure the post-79 Conservative administration has twice changed the rules of the contest. It is about to do so again.

In 1980 it prepared the way for a block grant method of distributing rate support grant. At the same time it appointed annual targets of expenditure for each council and took powers to withhold grants from councils that overspent their targets. That ended a system under which higher local expenditure almost automatically attracted higher central grant and the only form of penalty in the hands of the government hit the thrifty along with the spendthrift.

In 1982 legislation was brought in to cancel councils' power to levy a supplementary rate, to enlarge the minister's discretionary power to withhold grant, and to institute a centralized and supposedly more searching form of local audit.

Each time the Government was met by the complaint, not least from its own supporters, that it was violating the remaining autonomy of local authorities and overthrowing the "constitutional" balance between central and local powers. Mr Heseltine was the author of these apparently contra-conservative measures, and Mr Tom King their chief parliamentary executioner.

The defence was first that it was not the Government but blacksheep Labour councils who were the aggressors, since they were abusing the convention that councils respond to the government-of-the-day's general wishes concerning the volume of local expenditure; and second that the measures anyway did not invade the citadel of local financial autonomy, a council's power to set its own rates. Mr King in *Hansard* January 18 1982:

I stand by the statement that I made on an earlier occasion... It remains the case that while the Government still has a responsibility for the distribution of grant, the levels of rates are the responsibility of the local authorities. They have to determine them and remain answerable to their electorate. So often and so emphatically did

Mr King draw that line, that it is no surprise to find, now that the Government is about to obliterate the distinction, that Mr King has slipped off to transport and his place at the head of the environment department is taken by Mr Patrick Jenkin who arrives uncompromised by any previous experience of the matter.

The Government has announced its intention, and will seek to legislate this session to give effect to it, to take power to determine rate limits for selected local authorities, and a reserve power to set rate limits for all authorities if necessary.

Does it really need these additional powers, which are unquestionably subversive of local autonomy? It hardly needs them for its macroeconomic purposes of managing the economy and regulating the public finances. English local authorities' planned expenditure exceeds Whitehall's target this year by £770 million or about 4 per cent. Past experience suggests the excess may turn out to be less. More than half of it is accounted for by authorities, the GLC etc., which the Government proposes to abolish anyway. The remainder is well within the margin of standard estimating error in public sums of this magnitude. Moreover "overspending" in that way does not directly affect either of the two main preoccupations of recent governments in relation to public expenditure. It does not add to public borrowing since it is fully covered by revenue raised by rates, and it does not increase inflationary pressure for the same reason.

There is another more cogent reason for assuming this new power, a reason partly of the Government's own making. The sanction it took to secure compliance with its local expenditure targets was not merely to set that excess expenditure falls wholly on the rates, but to add a fine in the form of withdrawal of grant, rising sharply with the level of excess. This is supposed to place a local democratic constraint on erring councillors mindful of the electoral day of reckoning with their ratepayers.

But in too many places it does not work like that. The relationship of financial accountability and responsibility between councils and their local electors has been allowed to atrophy. The system is already rotten at its extremities where commercial and industrial ratepayers, who have no vote as such, pay by far the larger part of the total; where, as everywhere, there are many electors who receive no rate demand; where a substantial proportion of domestic ratepayers are screened from rate rises by rebates or benefits; where council tenants and council employees, who have a superior interest in public prodigality, are thick on the ground. Ratepayers, commercial and domestic, who find themselves in that position may become the victims of a tug of war between central and local politicians. They deserve protection.

The protection ought to be provided by a systematic reform of the financial and electoral basis of local government. That is an undertaking fit for a Conservative government with a safe perch and long views, which ought to feel acutely uncomfortable at being party to the steady conversion of local government into localized central administration, ought to fear the consequences of that development when central direction is in others' hands, and ought to feel an impulse to revive local government as an organism for the diffusion of power, the accommodation of diversity and the exercise of responsibility.

Selective power to set a limit to rates may now be the only way to protect ratepayers in special cases of gross abuse; but it should not be divorced from a policy of general reform that would eventually render use of the power unnecessary. The Government's intention to tack on general reserve power to set limits everywhere betrays despair of the possibility of reviving the local accountability of local government. It is too soon to despair, and a Conservative administration should be the last to give way to it. If Ministers persist in seeking that ominous and unnecessary extension of the array of central controls over local decisions, Parliament should refuse them.

ENTER THE CONINTERN

Conservatives by definition are slow to change. But never let it be said that, after mature examination, they are unwilling to borrow a good idea from someone else. Yesterday, a mere hundred and nineteen years after the founding of the first International Working Men's Association, and in the same city, the International Democratic Union came into being. Following in the steps of the Liberals (Liberal International, 1947) and the Christian Democrats (Nouvelles Equipes Internationales, 1947; Intercontinental Committee of Christian Democracy, 1958), the conservatives of the world have at last gathered their forces for the great counter-attack.

The time for an apotheosis of conservatism, with the camera angle widening from the national through the European to the worldwide dimension, could not have been better chosen. "At its birth," declared the hostess (or should one say the midwife?), "we can already claim the support of 150 million people - double the size of the Socialist International. It girdles the earth." One recalls the closing scene of Eisenstein's *Ivan The Terrible* in the foreground the majestic ruler, newly consecrated by popular acclaim; in the background, stretching into the

distance, the mass of the people from whose support he draws his strength.

The worldwide ascendancy of conservatism in democratic politics has indeed become a rather striking phenomenon. Dr Kohl, Mr Bush and Mrs Thatcher all represent parties which were in opposition five years ago but are now riding high. Also represented as the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, no newcomer to power but, under Mr Nakasone's leadership, more resolutely and unambiguously conservative than ever before. Even Scandinavia, traditional bastion of social democracy, has sent two conservative prime ministers to the London meeting. Sweden, it is true, has reverted to its old gods, and Southern Europe seems oddly out of phase, with France, Spain, Portugal, Greece all languishing under socialist rule.

And where is Italy? Preparing to vote tomorrow, but without real worries. Conservative forces, in the shape of Christian Democracy, are as firmly ensconced in power as ever and look well placed to see off the impudent Socialist challenger of Signor Craxi. Yet, together with their homologues in the Low Countries, Italian Christian

Democrats are still anachronistically bashful about their conservatism, and have stayed away from London.

That poses a problem of dual loyalty for the German Christian Democrats. In London they may be conservatives but in Strasbourg they are still Christian Democrats *pro alles*. There, indeed, M Jacques Chirac's Gaullists still prefer the company of Fianna Fail to that of British Conservatives, who have to make do with Mr Kent Kirk, the intrepid trawlerman, as their solitary benchmark.

Which makes one wonder what all this internationalism really amounts to. Do the 150 million voters notionally represented in London this week really have anything in common that they do not share also with Christian Democrats, Liberals and even democratic Socialists? Never mind. The reaffirmation that one can be conservative without being authoritarian, patriotic without being chauvinist, and that belief in the free market is not incompatible with accepting a duty, as Mrs Thatcher put it, to "use our joint resources to help bring the benefits of economic prosperity to the developing countries", is welcome and should be heard loud and clear.

THE TRAINING TAKES PRIORITY

The Manpower Services Commission's acronym, from YOP to WEEP, have caused some mirth, and the commission's enterprising officials have not always been able to still the doubts that all this bustle served only to keep young people temporarily off the streets. But in the absence of political inspiration in coping with mass unemployment the MSC has performed well its sisyphian task of pushing numbers off the top of the unemployment aggregates and along the way giving individuals hope and a better chance of finding work.

Its success has come from the team effort of its commissioners, representing both sides of industry and education, and its network of officials and their contacts in firms and public authorities throughout the land. The issues before the MSC have rarely come to a vote. The more divided are the commissioners the less effective they are likely to be and the less able to present to the Secretary of State for Employment and his Cabinet colleagues unpalatable projections of vacancies and school-

leavers' numbers. So Thursday's straight division of the commission (labour plus education versus employers) over the issue of trainees' allowances was unfortunate.

On the face of it, it appears mean to refuse to increase the allowance of £25 a week now paid to participants in the youth training scheme (which is meant to encompass all jobless school-leavers) the figure was set a year ago and the unions wanted an extra £1.45 a week. But there are good reasons why, as Mr Norman Tebbit has already hinted, the Government will ignore the unions' victory in the commissioners' vote.

The arithmetic, which often looks so trivial in the individual case, produces a large increase in the MSC budget when that desired increase is multiplied by the 450,000 participants in the scheme - numbers all conditional on unemployment not growing beyond the official projections. If the MSC budget is to be prevented from growing beyond plan then the increased allowance would have to be paid from the global sum allocated employers in the scheme to

cover both allowances and training costs. Mr David Young, the MSC chairman, asked whether an extra pound in the trainee's pocket was worth a diminution in the quality of training or workplace supervision: the answer is no.

But do youth trainees not deserve "indexation" of their allowance? If they were state pensioners in the same way as the old, the unemployed and the poor, there would be a case. But the youth scheme embodies an attempt to "add value" by means of training and work experience; the status of participants is a temporary one; their remuneration is meant to bear some ultimate relationship with labour market rewards. Mr Tebbit's most compelling argument is likely to be that the present level of allowance is already, for a 16 year old, relatively generous. Come November the supplementary benefit for such a young unemployed person living at home will be less than £16.50, implying that the trainee allowance could stay fixed at its present level for some time without the differential wearing away.

Call for building societies reform

From Lord Young of Dartington

Sir, What is striking about the latest rise in the building societies' mortgage rate, apart from it being so unwelcome, is that once again the societies are acting together instead of in competition with each other. The building societies' cartel is, in other words, still very much in existence.

May we hope that the Government, professing as it does an interest in competition, will at last take action to abolish this cartel and, in the interest of consumers, at the same time carry out the many other reforms that are required in building societies? Sir Geoffrey Howe proposed the need for reform while he was still Chancellor.

It is a pity there was nothing about legislation on this in the Queen's speech. But at least Mr Lawson could now begin preparing for legislation in the next session. Can we hope that he will do so?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL YOUNG,
House of Lords,
June 23.

From Mrs Diana Golding

Sir, If the building societies are so short of funds why do they not offer a discount (such as council tenants receive) to encourage the elderly to complete the purchase of their houses quickly? More of us with a few thousands owing would be delighted to repay the outstanding debt, even if it meant borrowing temporarily from other sources.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA GOLDING,
Earmley Gate,
Earmley,
Chichester,
West Sussex.

Taking the heat out

From Mr Tom Dalby

Sir, In his article yesterday (June 20) Mr Gerald Kaufman stated that the greatest challenge facing the Labour Party was the recovery of credibility and, indeed, the credibility gap is very wide. Reference is made to Harold Wilson's celebrated speech at the 1963 Conference when the "white heat" of the technological revolution was directed at the conference delegates, signalling "a new kind of Labour Party, up-to-date, even ahead of the times and eager to demonstrate its managerial talents".

The white heat seemed to be of short duration and it was twenty years later - at the Labour Party conference last autumn - that a resolution was approved to set up a Labour Party science and technology group and that party policy should include support for innovative technology. Mr Douglas Hoyle then replied for the NEC, stating that a comprehensive report on the future of science and technology should be placed before next year's conference.

This slow response to the international technological and marketing problems which rapidly developed in the post-war years has been noted by the electorate, which may not be especially enthusiastic about the present government, but believes it may have at least one foot on the ground.

Yours faithfully,
TOM DALBY,
4 Westbourne Park,
Scarborough,
North Yorkshire,
June 21.

Military degree

From Mr Michael F. Davis

Sir, While expanding on the Duke of Edinburgh's recommendations (report, June 3) that military science should be taken far more seriously, your correspondents surprisingly fail to mention what is clearly a very desirable factor in such studies: a knowledge of Russia.

Since Soviet political and military opinion is not monolithic, trends in that opinion need to be identified and analyzed as soon as they emerge.

From a less Eurocentric viewpoint, Chinese would also seem to be desirable.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL F. DAVIS,
12 Beach Road,
Scarborough,
Hampshire,
June 16.

Clock symphony

From Mrs Elisabeth Walker

Sir, Mr Range-Gibson (June 17) suggests that sufferers from Parkinson's disease and diabetes need to wear audible watches during concerts for medical reasons.

Whilst I am most sympathetic to the needs of Parkinson sufferers and diabetics - indeed I work with the former and married one of the latter - I must point out that they are both diseases which mainly affect adults, the vast majority of whom are more than capable of remembering to take regular medication and certainly would not dream of setting an audible watch to sound in mid-concert.

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH WALKER,
23 Queensmead Road,
Wimbledon, SW19.

Comprehensive point

From Mr Brian Tregar

Sir, Surely the Headmaster of Lengy Park School for Boys (June 22) is not so much scoring a comprehensive point as making a logical error? The ability of Eton and Stowe to exclude pupils for unacceptable behaviour perhaps says more about the standards of those schools who lack the simple right to say no.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN TREGAR,
15 Havelock Road,
Brighton, Sussex,
June 22.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thinking and listening to some purpose

From Sir John Hoskyns

Sir, Jock Bruce-Gardyne ("What use a tank that leaks?" June 22) assumes that it was the CPRS (Central Policy Review Staff) itself that leaked details of its paper on the future of the NHS. I did not realise that this had, in fact, been established. It certainly seems more likely that leaks about such a controversial paper would emanate from somewhere within the large departments potentially affected, rather than from the minute team (of ambitious high-fliers) which had drafted the paper and was presumably not keen to sabotage its own work.

A leak from elsewhere in Whitehall seems even more likely if, as reports of the incident suggested, the Cabinet Office (within which the CPRS is based) inadvertently gave the CPRS paper wide circulation and low security classification.

An important lesson from the CPRS/NHS episode is that no one should be asked to generate possible solutions to a problem until that problem has been properly defined (often a more difficult and laborious task than at first appears) and the definition has been agreed by all who are concerned with its solution. To plunge into "options" before this has been done is a sure way to confusion. This has been elementary management teaching since the early sixties, but it is still not understood in Whitehall.

The infantile response of Westminster and most of Fleet Street to any attempt to think about anything, thinkable or unthinkable, is disturbing. Expenditure on the NHS, effectively free at the point of consumption, grew in real terms by over 17 per cent between the elections of 1979 and 1983 at a time of deep recession. Was this good news or bad?

To what level of taxation will free supply and the rising price of technology-driven medical treatment take us by 1990? Is medical care potentially one of tomorrow's growth services, whose supply is being arbitrarily constrained by politicians (with great consequent hardship) because it must somehow be provided "free"?

We don't know who, if anyone, is trying to grapple with these questions or whether the CPRS might have helped the Government to do so. But it seems unlikely that a Policy Planning Unit in DHSS, for example, staffed with apolitical permanent civil servants, most of whom will have spent their working lives in that department, will break new ground.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has repeatedly tried to get these great issues on to

the agenda while there was still time to work out some answers, and still time to educate public opinion about them. But Westminster/Whitehall/Fleet Street seem determined not to think about such unthinkable things until it is too late. We must hope that Mr Nigel Lawson persists and is successful.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOSKYN,
Windrush,
Great Walsingham,
Sudbury,
Suffolk,
June 24.

From Mr David Howell, MP for

Guildford (Conservative)

Sir, As someone who had a hand in the plans for setting up the CPRS may I comment on your leader of June 18, "Emptying the tank".

It is not quite correct to imply that the main purpose of the CPRS was to be a permanent body of authorised saboteurs at the centre of government, paid to think the unthinkable, although some may have thought it should be.

What was also intended from the outset was that the new body should act as a vigorous instrument of change in Whitehall, pushing the departments into much more systematic and continuous questioning of their own ever-expanding activities - questioning especially whether long-established functions really were still necessary, what their purpose was, whether they could be done better by private enterprise, or whether they should be terminated.

The daring questions of a decade or more ago have become the more widely accepted habits of thinking in departments today (although not widely enough) and the same more innovative attitudes have spread into state industries and local government as well.

In bringing about this undoubted change of climate the CPRS certainly played a valuable administrative part, especially in more recent years. In other words, it completed what it was assigned to do on this front. To wind it up was therefore entirely sensible and consistent with the very approach it was helping to inject into the rest of the bureaucracy.

As for thinking up unthinkable ideas about Government strategy there are plenty of people and groups around who can do that. Perhaps even HM Opposition may play a part when it has got its act together.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HOWELL,
House of Commons,
June 22.

Arrest of Dr Geremek

From Dr Ellen Kennedy

Sir, On May 17, in preparation for the Pope's arrival, the Polish government arrested Dr Bronislaw Geremek on three vague charges. First, it is alleged that Dr Geremek gave misleading information about Poland's economic and political circumstances to the Italian newspaper, *Il Tempo*; secondly, he is charged with participating in the formation of an illegal organisation, a charge that refers to the meeting of Polish trade unionists at the beginning of May that was not kept secret by its organisers, but which the Militia nevertheless broke up; third, it is alleged that Dr Geremek is a "danger to public order" in Poland. His family was not informed of his arrest until two days later and Dr Geremek is still being held in Warsaw's Kakowicki Prison.

Dr Geremek, who is Director of the Medieval Section of the Polish Academy of Science, was one of Wales's closest advisers - but a man of moderation, who never forgot the real constraints that have been imposed on Polish politics since the Second World War. While he is deeply committed to greater freedom for the Polish people, he understands that this goal cannot be forced upon an unwilling regime but must be attained with and through

the cooperation of the Polish leadership. Perhaps most disturbingly, he finds himself largely outside the normal channels of protection and help in Poland, the party and the Church. He left the Polish Communist Party in 1968 after the invasion of Czechoslovakia. As the son of a Rabbi who died during the Nazi persecution of Polish Jews, he is not a son of the Catholic Church and cannot expect its help.

Bronislaw Geremek's fate now depends entirely on his friends and family in Poland and on the support he receives from the West. The situation is now extremely urgent: he has already been interned once, for a year and a half after the imposition of martial law, and he suffers from rheumatism of the spine, decalcification and stomach ulcers.

As a child Bronislaw Geremek was brought out of the Warsaw ghetto two weeks before the start of the uprising in April, 1943. After so much suffering, it is now hoped that the Polish government will be encouraged by support for him from the West to release Dr Geremek without delay.

Yours faithfully,
ELLEN KENNEDY,
University of York,
Department of Politics,
Heslington,
York,
June 20.

Work for unemployed

From Mrs Marie Forsyth

Sir, I am not surprised that the Manpower Services Commission takes four months to "complete the necessary paperwork" (June 22). They are probably in league with the DHSS.

Last October I started full-time employment and asked the DHSS if I were entitled to make reduced National Insurance contributions. My local office "checked with Newcastle" and six months later Newcastle finally agreed that I was

entitled to the reduction and informed me that I would be sent a white card to claim my refund. In May (two months later) the white card arrived. I duly claimed the refund and was told yesterday that it was unlikely to arrive before the end of July.

Why? What are they doing in Newcastle? Perhaps Bernard Levin could investigate.

Yours sincerely,
MARIE FORSYTH,
28 Stockerton Road,
Uppingham,
Leicestershire,
June 22.

Rikhotu judgment

From Mrs Felicia Kentridge

Sir, Michael Hornsby's report on the Rikhotu judgment on Friday, June 17, has clearly defined the issues that judgment raises. It may be, however, that one of the essential qualities of the Legal Resources Centre to which he refers is not as clear.

The centre, which now has an office in Durban as well as Johannesburg, has a professional staff, barristers and solicitors, of 15. Five of these lawyers are black. In addition six law-graduate assistants spend a year working at the centre. Five of these assistants are black.

It is an essential principle of the centre that posts are filled with the best people available. We do not rest on the figures quoted above, but I draw your attention to them to qualify the description of the centre as "a group of white lawyers".

Yours faithfully,
FELICIA KENTRIDGE,
Legal Resources Centre,
P.O. Box 9493,
Johannesburg,
South Africa,
June 20.

Plant protection safeguards

From Dr F. B. O'Connor and Dr

Max Wade

Sir, Dr Kenneth Marsh suggests (June 23) that seeds of plants that are rare in Britain should be collected abroad, where they are more common, or bulbs obtained from traders and planted in appropriate places in Britain. This is an understandable reaction to the depletions of many of our wild species, but is misguided.

The problem that Dr Marsh is seeking to tackle has arisen because habitats of these species have been destroyed. It can only be solved satisfactorily by reversing this trend. To bring in specimens and seeds from other sources is likely to be introducing genetic strains foreign to Britain and should not be contemplated without careful expert examination of the possible consequences.

In certain cases introductions can even be illegal. But in all cases before any one considers such action they should seek advice from Nature Conservancy Council or the Botanical Society of the British Isles, who collaborate in examining such proposals.

Yours faithfully,
F. B. O'CONNOR,
Deputy Director General,
Nature Conservancy Council,
19/20 Belgrave Square, SW1.
MAX WADE, Chairman,
Conservation Committee,
Botanical Society of the British Isles,
c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road, SW7.
June 23.

Crime and punishment

From Mr James Rusbridger

Sir, On the assumption that no one should suffer the death penalty without the benefit of trial by jury and independently corroborated evidence, it is difficult to see how these conditions could be satisfactorily achieved in Northern Ireland.

The quality of evidence now accepted by the Diplock tribunals may be necessary to take men of violence off the streets, even if it means using paid informers and self-confessed murderers granted immunity from prosecution, but it is certainly insufficient to exact the irreversible penalty of execution.

Furthermore, the use of the death penalty in such circumstances, apart from encouraging martyrdom, would lead to hostage-taking and reprisals, as happened in Palestine.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES RUSBRIDGER,
7 Tremena Road,
St Austell,
Cornwall,
June 17.

Saving parish records

From Dr R. D. Reid

Sir, No doubt there are advantages in the collection of local documents in some central place under expert care, but there is another side to the question.

Just round the corner from this house was "the Probate Registry" of the Archdeaconry of Wells. When I was, literally, no more than a boy I enjoyed many hours there with the wills of local families and, most fortunately, copied the wills of my own ancestors. Thus, I started a lifelong interest in local history.

Then all was removed to some central building in Exeter with other Somerset documents and I was unable at that age to make the long journey to read them.

But worse followed as a bomb came down in the First World War and destroyed the lot. A member of the Somerset Archaeological Society spent the rest of his life, which unfortunately was short, in collecting and publishing the pieces, which people like myself had copied.

Yours faithfully,
R. D. REID,
8 Chamberlain Street,
Wells, Somerset,
June 6.

Railway closure

From Mr John Fleming

Sir, As I understand it, Mr Geoffrey Sampson's fears about Ribbleshead Viaduct (June 7) are unfounded since it is a listed building and therefore may not be demolished in any case. Since the structure must be maintained, it would surely make more sense to keep the trains using it, as Mr Field would wish, rather than to see it become a disused folly.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FLEMING,
King William's College,
Isle of Man,
June 17.

On a clear day

From Professor R. A. Weale

Sir, Professor Weinberg's calculation (June 22) regarding circumterrestrial visibility is fascinating and raises the question of whether he does not allow himself to be carried too far by the hot air of the existence of which he postulates.

Granted that he might be able to see his own back in the conditions he describes. But, even if not only the atmosphere but also his eyes were perfect, he could catch a glimpse of himself only if he could avail himself of a magnification of some 8,000 times. This could not be achieved with an ordinary pair of opera glasses but would need a telescope of one and a half miles (2.5km) in length.

To do its job, the telescope would have to go round the (earth's) bend. Professor Weinberg's back would also need to be illuminated to a degree incompatible with a cool objective appraisal of the situation, which is why I remain, Sir, Yours respectfully distant,
R. A. WEALE, Director,
Institute of Ophthalmology,
Department of Visual Science,
Judd Street, WC1.
June 23.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 726.1 up 1.2
FT 100: 82.30 down 0.06
Bargains: 23,126
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 98.9 up 0.23
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
index 8845.38 up 31.90
Hongkong: Hang Seng index
951.22 up 14.38
New York: Dow Jones Average
(latest) 1237.58 down 4.21

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5465 up 35 pts
Index 84.7 up 0.4
DM 3.9050 up 0.0050
FF 11.7550 up 0.0350
Yen 388.50 up 2.00
DOLLAR
Index 124.4 unchanged
DM 2.5247 up 2 pts
Gold \$423.50 up \$3
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$423.50
Sterling \$1.5435

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9 1/4%
3 month interbank 9 1/4%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/4%
3 month DM 5 1/4%
3 month FF 14 1/4%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period May 4 to June
7, 1983 inclusive: 10.344 per
cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Cons Gold 599p+20p
GUS "A" 540p+20p
GKN 181p+3p
Barclays 510p+4p
BGI 458p+8p
Glaxo 915p-5p
Trafalgar 185p-4p
Hawker 336p-2p
Marks 199p-1p

NOTEBOOK

Sales of Scotch have not met the distillers' expectations so far this year. The market has been hit by changes in drinking habits and the recession. Stocks are still high. But the long term outlook is good. Shares are now fairly valued and the market is being held back by uncertainties about gilts. The trend in company profits is upwards. The broad nature of the corporate improvement could mean that the FT30 and All Share indices do not perform in the same way.

Advisers named

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday named his three special advisers: Mr Adam Ridley, 41, who was special adviser to Sir Geoffrey Howe as Chancellor; Mr Rodney Lord, 37, economic leader for the Daily Telegraph; and Dr Lynda Rouse, 35, Mr Lawson's special adviser when he was Secretary of State for Energy.

WALL STREET

Prices drift lower

New York (AP) - Dow Jones Stocks were mostly trendless and trading was slow in early dealings yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 4 points at 1,238. Declines were 7-to-6 ahead of advances.

Mr Donald D. Hahn, of Han Holland & Crossman, in Chicago, said: two things appear to be bugging the market here. One is the speculative intensity as shown in the action of the secondary stocks on the big board and on the American Exchange. The second is the moderate upturn in interest rates in recent weeks.

These factors plus the knowledge of how far the market has come since last summer make investors nervous. American Telephone & Telegraph was 62 7/8, unchanged; International Business Machines 123 1/2, off 1/2; General Electric 36 1/2, off 1/2; American Express 71 1/2, off 1/2; and General Motors 74 1/2, off 1/2.

US union attacks steel pact

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent
American steel workers yesterday intensified their campaign against the proposed cooperation deal between the British Steel Corporation and United States Steel by filing an unfair labour practice charge against the Pittsburgh company.

The United Steelworkers Union said that US Steel's refusal to provide information on the proposed deal was a violation of its duty to bargain with the union.

Union leaders on both sides of the Atlantic have attacked the link-up despite claims from the two companies that it provides the best hope of assuring the future for most employees at BSC's Ravenscraig works in Scotland and US Steel's more seriously threatened Fairless plant.

The plan, still being discussed by the chairmen of the two companies, would involve the export of semi-finished steel slabs from Ravenscraig to Fairless and could lead to up to 6,000 job losses at the two plants.

Steel slabs are not covered by present US steel import restrictions and, if it was successful, the deal would give the BSC a bigger share of the US market than the rest of Europe's producers combined.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the BSC chairman, and Mr David Roderick, of US Steel, met again on Thursday in New York.

Meanwhile, the Department of Energy said yesterday that the bulk of the £1.5m paid to Lazard Freres of New York for the services of Mr MacGregor at the NCB would be offset by reductions to cash limits on one or more of the department's votes and these would be announced later in the year.

The last Government ordered Mr MacGregor to retain steel-making at Ravenscraig, and he is under no obligation to maintain the steel mills.

US coalition of moderates increases taxes and cuts defence spending

Congress passes budget and heads for confrontation with Reagan

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US Congress has finally passed a compromise budget of higher taxes and sharply-reduced defence spending for 1984 which is certain to trigger a political confrontation with President Reagan.

The bipartisan budget, which took House and Senate negotiators two intense weeks to work out, was passed in the Democratic-controlled House by a vote of 239 to 186 and in the Republican-controlled Senate on a vote of 51 to 43.

The vote was widely regarded as an indication that there is an emerging coalition of moderates from both parties who disagree sharply with Mr Reagan's economic priorities.

In the debate preceding the vote, many moderates said that they could not justify increased defence spending at the expense of the poor and elderly and could not live with the huge federal deficits projected in the Administration's programme.

President Reagan has said repeatedly in recent days that he would oppose strongly budget which would both raise taxes during the present recovery and cut funds for his planned military build-up. Although he cannot veto the budget resolution as such, he does have the power to veto specific enacting legislation.

The deficit projected in the \$849.6bn budget passed by Congress was estimated to be in the range of \$170bn to \$179bn, compared with deficits of up to \$200bn projected by the Administration.

The budget resolution directs Congressional committees to draft legislation raising \$12bn in new taxes during fiscal 1984 and \$73bn over three years. The budget cut in half Mr



Reagan defied by both houses

Reagan's requested 10 per cent increase in defence spending and provide an estimated \$14bn more for domestic spending than the president wanted.

Flood of offers for Maunders

By Jeremy Warner

An offer for sale of 2.5 million shares in John Maunders Construction, a private housebuilder in the North-West, has been 52 times oversubscribed, attracting nearly £130m. Only £2.5m was being sought.

Meanwhile, an offer for sale by Hambros Bank of 3 million shares at a minimum tender price of 100p in Tumball which makes emergency communications equipment for the elderly and the infirm, has also been oversubscribed though the amount of subscription has not yet been specified.

The size of the John Maunders' oversubscription which is being handled by the stock broker, Henry Cooke Lumsden, has meant that applications for 4,800 shares or fewer, will go for a ballot of just 100 shares.

Even those who applied for 27,500 or more will only get 2 per cent of what they asked for.

John Maunders, which is going directly to a full stock market listing made pretax profits of £689,000 in the year to June 30 last year.

marked for a variety of recession relief measures now being considered by Congress.

Although Mr Reagan can veto enacting legislation for such measures as the tax increase, his hands are tied on defence spending. Since defence appropriation committees in both houses are now committed to increases of no more than 3 per cent in fiscal 1984, the president must either accept the reduced level or veto the measure and get less.

Both the House and the Senate openly defied Mr Reagan by deciding that the way to reduce defence spending rather than to make further cuts in domestic programmes.

Further, both houses were apparently in agreement with European officials that, despite Administration arguments to the contrary, the huge deficits could retard the promising

economic recovery now underway.

In the debate, Mr Slade Gorton, a Republican senator from Washington, said he was convinced "that defeat of this resolution will certainly result in far larger deficits."

Mr James Jones, chairman of the House budget committee, said in urging his colleagues to pass what he admitted was an imperfect compromise measure: "If we don't pass the budget, we'll be telling the American people and our allies that we prefer fiscal anarchy to the discipline of the budget process."

Critics of Mr Reagan's policies have argued that new revenues must be raised in order to retain the confidence of corporations and financial markets that the deficits will be reduced, thus easing pressure on interest rates.

Cayzer, Gartmore chief resigns

By Jonathan Clare

British and Commonwealth Shipping's deal to sell control of its Gartmore fund management business to Exco International has claimed its first casualty with the resignation of Mr David Secker Walker on Thursday.

He was the managing director of Cayzer, Gartmore, the financial services subsidiary of B&C, Gartmore's parent company.

Mr Lionel Anthony, another director, who joined in March, is likely to follow soon. Mr Secker Walker joined Cayzer, Gartmore from NM Rothschild, the merchant bank, 18 months ago. Mr Anthony came from the National Coal Board's pension fund.

Mr Secker Walker will get compensation but the amount has not yet been decided. However, on resignation he is also entitled to exercise warrants which allow some executives and investment trusts to subscribe for shares in Cayzer, Gartmore.

The value of those warrants has been the subject of a dispute between the directors of the trusts and B&C. B&C is expected to offer to buy the warrants at about £5.50 each (rather than the £7 previously expected) at a total cost of over £20m.

Lloyd's sued for \$200m

An American diamond cutting company is suing Lloyd's in a federal court in Florida. However, it is unclear whether this judgment will stand.

Mr Moshe Tuberc, the company president, says in a letter to Lloyd's that his legal advisers are seeking a final judgment.

The lead "syndicate" at Lloyd's is number 640 which could be liable for \$20m if Mr Tuberc successfully sued it for the full amount or \$5m if the claim is settled on his terms.

Taubman thwarted in Sotheby's battle

By Philip Robinson

Mr Alfred Taubman's buying of Sotheby's Parkes Bernet shares was yesterday curtailed by action from his rivals in the £73m bid battle for the auction house.

Fellow Americans Mr Marshall Cohen and Mr Stephen Swid succeeded in obtaining a Takeover Panel ruling - the first one ever made - shares should be counted with those owned by the Sotheby board.

The directors have already welcomed him as a bidder for the company. The "concert party" ruling the number of additional Sotheby shares he can buy in the stock market has been cut by almost half.

Previously, such shareholdings would only be considered as if they were already owned by the bidding company if an offer had been made.

Mr Taubman has yet to make a formal offer. He has said only he intends to do so if followed by the Monopolies and Mergers which is considering both bids.

It means that the Sotheby board's 6.7 per cent is added to Mr Taubman's 14.99 per cent. He can now buy only a further 8.2 per cent instead of an additional 15 per cent of take, his holding to 29.99 per cent of Sotheby shares, equal to the amount owned by Mr Swid and Mr Cohen.

Whether Mr Taubman will be allowed to buy more shares at all could still be in doubt. The Office of Fair Trading is understood to be increasingly restless that he has yet to give the usual "status quo" undertakings traditionally signed within days of a bid being referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Salvage attempt at Cast

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Prospects of salvaging parts of Eurocanadian Shipholdings, Mr Frank Narby's collapsed shipping empire, should emerge next week after the receivers, Touche Ross, complete their investigations into the group.

Eurocanadian, parent company for the Cast shipping group, failed earlier this week after its main bankers, Royal Bank of Canada, withdrew support and appointed Touche Ross. The shipping group, which made itself unpopular with rate cutting on the North Atlantic shipping routes, was the subject of a \$200m rescue just over a year ago but recent efforts to solve continuing problems fell through.

Urgent talks were also underway yesterday to prevent banks from impounding ships. The Bank of Montreal, which has preferred first mortgages over four ships, has impounded one but had not taken action over the other three yesterday.

Royal Bank of Canada is continuing to support Cast. Conversely, the container ship side of the group, in the hope that it will be viable, Royal Bank is believed to own three ships which have a going concern value of about \$100m.

Stamp duty revenue jumps 25 pc

By Lorna Bourke

Latest statistics from the Inland Revenue reveal a substantial jump in revenues from stamp duty.

The 1980-81 total revenue from stamp duty of £640.6m rose by nearly 25 per cent to £797.2m in 1981-82 as more home-buyers were dragged into the stamp duty net.

By comparison, the take from income tax rose 18 per cent from £24,293.1m to £28,724.7m, in line with the overall percentage increase in tax revenues.

Stamp duty is an attractive tax to the Exchequer as it is one of the cheapest to collect, costing less than 1 per cent, compared with more than 6 per cent for income tax.

But businesses are paying less in real terms. Corporation tax collected in 1981-82 stood at £4,924m but is expected to decline to £4,850m in the current tax year.

The amount of income tax written off as irrecoverable increased by 22 per cent to just over £55m, with an even larger increase in corporation tax write-offs - up from £16.2m to £20.6m.

Disappearance abroad was an important factor in decisions to write off tax.

FRAMLINGTON RECOVERY

Our unit trust for investors now seeking high rewards from recovery situations

FRAMLINGTON Recovery Trust aims for maximum capital growth through investment in recovery situations.

These arise when, for one reason or another, a company falls on hard times and its shares fall to a level where they are exceptionally cheap. When the company does recover, perhaps with a change of market conditions or as a result of sharp management action, those who bought when the shares were cheap stand to do very well.

With an individual company there is of course a risk that the recovery may never take place. This is why a unit trust is such a good vehicle for investing in recoveries. Because it invests in a wide spread of recovery situations a unit trust can shrug off the occasional casualty. The potential rewards from the successes can be very high.

Timing. In the opinion of the managers this is a good time to invest. Recovery funds tend to do ex-

ceptionally well when the economy as a whole is pulling out from recession.

Flexibility. The trust invests primarily in UK shares, but is not limited by geographical area, size of company or market sector. On 20 June 52% was invested in the UK, 42% in North America and 6% elsewhere.

Track record. The trust was launched on 16 April 1982 at 50p per unit. On 20 June Accumulation units were 76.2p and Income units 74.6p, a rise of 49%. Over the same period the FT All Share Index rose 42%.

More recently growth has accelerated. Since January 1, units are up 36% compared with 17% for the All Share Index.

Personal involvement. Framlington funds are run by the individual manager, not by committee. Recovery Trust is managed by Antony Milford, whose other funds include our highly success-

ful International Growth Fund.

Value for money. The annual charge is at the standard Framlington rate, still only 1 1/2% + VAT of the value of the fund. The initial charge (included in the offer price) is 5%. When units are sold back to us, payment is normally made on the day we receive the renounced certificate.

The estimated gross yield is 2.29%. However, since the investment policy is to aim for pure capital growth, investors may prefer accumulation units in which the net income is reinvested.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Bonus offer. Units in Framlington Recovery Trust are available at the offer price ruling on receipt of your order. The minimum investment is £500. Until 15 July investors can benefit from a one per cent bonus. On orders over £15,000 this will be increased to two per cent.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Applications will be acknowledged, certificates will normally be sent by the registrar, Lloyds Bank Plc, within 42 days. For the Bonus offer an application form should be used, accompanied by a cheque. From 19th July units can be bought by post or telephone in the usual way.

The minimum initial investment is £500. Units may be bought and sold daily. Prices and yields are published daily in leading newspapers.

Income of basic rate tax is distributed to holders of income units on 15th March and 15th September. Units issued under the Bonus offer will receive their first distribution on 15th September 1984.

Commission of 1 1/2% + VAT is paid to qualified intermediaries. The trust is an authorised unit trust constituted by Trust Deed. It ranks as a wider range security under the Trustee Investments Act, 1961. The Trustee is Lloyds Bank Plc.

The managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5XQ. Telephone 01-628 5181. Registered in England No. 89241. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

BONUS OFFER of units in Framlington Recovery Trust until 15th July 1983

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5XQ

I/we wish to invest the sum of £..... (minimum £500) in Framlington Recovery Trust and enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited. I am/we are over 18.

For accumulation units in which net income is reinvested, please tick here.....

Surname (Mr/Ms/Miss).....

Full forenames.....

Address.....

Signature(s)..... Date.....

(Joint applicants should all sign and enclose details separately)

FRAMLINGTON RECOVERY TRUST

Airline collapse led to hearings in US and Britain

How the Laker legal web grew

From Our Correspondent, Washington

"I'm flying high today. I've raised £60m sterling. My troubles are over."

The confident words came from Sir Freddie Laker as he boarded a plane in London for talks with his primary lenders in the United States in February 2, 1982.

Later that afternoon, officials of Samuel Montagu, acting for the Midland Bank, Laker's principle banker, said they were at "an advanced state of negotiations" on a loan package to save the struggling Laker Airways. They estimated the loan package would be completed in a week.

Three days later Laker Airways collapsed triggering a complex and protracted legal battle now being fought in British and American courts.

In a civil complaint filed in the US Federal Court in Washington, Sir Freddie said that from Christmas Eve, 1981, until midday on February 3, 1982, he believed that McDonnell Douglas Corporation and General Electric of the US would be forthcoming with promised £10m cash to save his faltering airline.

Suddenly on February 4, without warning or time to seek other financing, Sir Freddie claimed that he had been informed the loan package had fallen apart and he had been forced into receivership. Subsequently, Laker Airways

filed a massive anti-trust complaint against eight major airlines, accusing them of a conspiracy in which, he claimed, they pressured Laker's lenders to withdraw from the loan deal and lowered their fares below costs to drive Laker out of business.

Several of the eight accused airlines - British Airways, British Caledonian, Pan American, TWA, Lufthansa, Swissair, Sabena, and KLM - countered by filing suit in a British court seeking to prevent Laker from continuing his case in the United States.

The suit and countersuits have sparked an intense series of legal jousts between British and United States courts over jurisdiction.

A related United States Justice Department criminal investigation of alleged price-fixing on North Atlantic routes by European and American airlines, in response to Laker's cut-rate London-New York fare, also provoked a strong protest on jurisdictional grounds by the British Government.

In the civil case, British Airways was the first defendant to file suit against Laker in January this year when it sought a declaratory judgement in the High Court.

The suit, which closely approximates another filed by British Caledonian, asked the



Laker: accusing airlines of conspiracy

court and the presiding judge, Mr Justice Parker, for three things: a declaration of non-liability in the Laker case; a permanent injunction preventing Laker from proceeding with the United States case; and an injunction preventing Laker from interfering with the British court proceeding.

The court ruled that Laker should be enjoined both from proceeding with his case in the American court and from interfering in the British proceedings by filing a counter injunction. It also said that it would hold trials on the merits of the claims of several of the accused airlines that they were not liable to Laker for any damages.

The actions of Mr Justice Parker drew an unusually strong

response from Judge Harold Green of the US Federal Court in Washington.

In an opinion in which he ordered Laker to proceed with the civil case in his court, Judge Green said: "It is difficult to visualize on what basis a British court could legitimately take jurisdiction - let alone displace the jurisdiction of a US tribunal - when the complaint alleges violations of American law by American corporations and by American corporations which provide air service between the US and Europe."

Noting that "only two of the defendants are British," Judge Green said: "British courts could not and would not enforce American anti-trust laws because British law fails entirely to recognize liability for the acts alleged."

Further, he was surprised by the "denigration of American law by British courts," citing the comments of Mr Justice Parker that an exhibit filed in the Laker case "savours of either fiction or journalism rather than legal exposition and was apparently prepared by Laker's American attorneys."

The legal duelling continues on both sides of the Atlantic as attorneys engage in thrusts and parries over diverse issues, including the confidentiality of requested information; the international application of US anti-trust laws; and the effect of bilateral government-to-government airline agreements on the Laker case.

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

Healthy attitudes

The take up of voluntary private medical insurance schemes like BUPA and PPP by employees, is only 5 to 10 per cent, if the employee has to bear the cost, according to recent research in *Incomes Data Services*.

Most companies are worried about the escalating cost of private medical insurance, but only a minority have changed their insurer or plan to change. Rising costs appear to be accepted by many as inevitable, says the survey. Most schemes provide insurance free of charge to directors, executives and senior management.

There is opposition from some trade unions but this could change if the National Health Service continues to decline. If it does, and unions begin to push for free cover as part of collective agreements, employers could face significant increases in their costs.

Leaving early

An early leavers pension transfer plan, launched by Insurers Sun Life in February has attracted 9,000

applications. "This proves the need for this facility," says Sun Life.

Sun Life's T-Plan offers job changes, or those made redundant, an alternative to the usual frozen pension benefits, which are usually fixed as a percentage of final salary at the date of leaving. Transfer plans were pioneered by London & Manchester, which has also had an enthusiastic response for its Transplan.

Bid to cut fraud

Credit card fraud is rampant: TSB Trustcard is looking at a number of ways to improve card security but believes that a little more care by card holders would make a real contribution. It is sending all card holders a leaflet, *The Trustcard Safety Code*, in an attempt to reduce the number of cards lost or stolen.

The code makes these points: keep the card with you at all times; keep the card and cheque book separate; sign the card immediately it is received; and advise the trustcard centre if you have not received your new card by the time the old one has expired, or if you change your address or if you think the card has been lost or stolen.

Japanese unit fund

Alfred Hume has launched what is believed to be the first unit trust specializing in Japanese technology. Units in the new Japanese Technology Fund will be available from this weekend until June 30 at the special initial price of 50p. The minimum investment is £500.

Maximum interest

Investors looking for income might fancy Chase de Vere's Maximum Interest Bond, which pays 2.1 per cent above the building societies' new recommended rate of 7.25 per cent. This works out at 9.35 per cent, basic rate tax paid.

Higher rate taxpayers could have a liability to higher rates of tax. The rate is guaranteed to remain 2.1 per cent above the BSA recommended rate. The bond is a two-year investment, with a minimum of £2,500.

Flexible retirement

Albany Life Assurance Company has introduced a Flexible Retirement Plan which provides a tax efficient 60-plus

income together with tax-free capital if you need it.

The plan is designed to give all the tax advantages of an Inland Revenue approved retirement plan, as well as the benefits of professional investment management. Details of this plan which can be tailored to meet individual needs, are available from Albany Life, Station House, 3 Davies Lane, Potters Bar, Herts EN5 1AL.

Part-owner scheme

The Leeds Permanent has allocated £2m to help families under a new Do-it-yourself shared ownership scheme. Unlike the Government's shared ownership scheme which restricts buyers to housing association houses, the Leeds scheme allows the purchaser to choose his own home then approach the housing association for help.

The purchaser can buy a part-share in the property, pay rent on the remainder and buy the rest of the house later. The special fund will be available for the use of associations in inner-city areas.

Relaunch bonus

Franklin's Recovery Trust, launched on April 16, 1982, is being relaunched with a bonus offer. 1 per cent up to £15,000 and 2 per cent above £15,000 open until July 15. Since the original launch, the price of units has risen 49 per cent, compared with 42 per cent for the FT All Share Index since January 1, units have risen 36 per cent compared with 17 per cent for the index. The fund aims for capital growth and has 52 per cent invested in Britain, with 42 per cent in the US.

Backing for Biba

A total of 85 Members of the new House of Commons supports the British Insurance Brokers' Association campaign for statutory regulation of non-broker intermediaries in the insurance world. Biba questioned more than 700 Parliamentary candidates during the General Election, of whom 90 per cent supported its case.

Mr Michael Morris, Biba's director-general, commented: "The results are a

significant basis for hoping that the Government will bring forward legislation on this matter in the near future."

For the office

Legal and General have designed a new office insurance policy whose basic cover includes: contents on an all risks basis, claims for contents and buildings on a reinstatement-as-new basis, Defective Premises Act and Health and Safety at Work Act cover and glass cover which includes most internal and external glass, signs and sanitary fittings. Cover for office contents can be index-linked and there are a number of optional extras.

The following rates apply for the basic cover calculated on the total value of the office contents.

	First £10,000	Next £40,000
London-GLC	10.75%	20.80%
Elsewhere	20.60%	20.50%

Special rates are available for sum insured in excess of £50,000.

Travel

Cardholders offered medical costs cover

American Express is offering a travel insurance package - for cardholders only - which looks like one of the best deals available.

For an annual premium of £35 the cardholder, wife or husband and children are given year round medical fees insurance cover - the thing that will really bankrupt you if you have a claim with no limit on the number of times you travel abroad.

Annual maximum is £50,000 for the whole family and for £10 a year per person, you can cover each member of the family when they are travelling alone - useful if you have student offspring likely to go off to Greece for the summer. Repatriation costs cover is unlimited so if an air ambulance is needed, this won't be restricted by the £50,000 ceiling.

For a further £10 a year you can buy optional car insurance (Europe only) which gives you access to Europ Assistance's 24 hour emergency service and gives unlimited cover for repatriation costs, spare parts delivery and location and vehicle storage charges. Car hire costs up to £400 are covered, £100 towing charges and up to £100 per person for extra hotel expenses.

Another £10 premium will buy cover for personal baggage loss of £1,000, cancellation costs of £2,000, personal money loss of £500 and third party cover of £500,000.

The only criticism is that the application form is not at all clear and the intended purchaser of this cover is given no idea of the terms and conditions. In fact if you are not in the best of health it might be wise to check first with American Express as there is a somewhat ambiguous exclusion clause which may relate to pre-existing medical conditions.

As an incentive to encourage potential cardholders, American Express is introducing a free insurance scheme giving a range of free benefits to those who travel on a scheduled flight with a ticket paid for on an American Express card.

Amer will reimburse the cardholder for up to £50 of extra meal and refreshment charges incurred after four hours delay.

Mortgage brokers

How to break the home loan queues

The building societies are hoping that this week's announcement of an increase in their home loan rates up from 10 per cent to 11.25 per cent will choke off demand for mortgages, or bring in a lot more money for lending - or both. Some people in the housing market believe that demand for home loans is so strong that the move will in fact do neither.

Mortgage queues of three to four months or more are now commonplace and have precipitated a revival in the fortunes of mortgage brokers, who are once again flourishing.

Mortgage broking is a profession which has had more than its fair share of sharks and incompetents in the past - so "good" is the operative word. However, plenty of registered insurance brokers act as mort-

gage brokers too so the choice is fairly wide. The rules are: do not pay anything up front, or if you do, get a receipt (then you can claim the money back, less a nominal fee of one pound, if he does not come up with an acceptable deal within six months); do not accept the deal that he offers if you do not like the terms; and so check that he has a reputation to lose.

The Corporation of Mortgage Brokers (which will supply the names of brokers in your area) imposes ethical standards and is prepared to discipline members who do not conform to them. We talked to some of its members about the present situation.

Mr Terence Gibson, CMB chairman, whose firm is based at Birmingham, says the best way for people to get a mortgage is still for them to have saved

and have an account with a building society. For those who have none, however, it is quite possible to arrange a mortgage - even a 100 per cent mortgage with the bulk of the money coming from a building society and the rest from an insurance company.

Hendon based Stephen Kay, a former CMB chairman, says he has "no difficulty whatsoever in placing mortgages." He tends to get the money from banks rather than building societies, and reckons a client might be asked to pay 11 to 11½ per cent - at the moment - on a first mortgage, and 14½ to 15 per cent on a top-up. With the bigger mortgages, he says, a half-point extra does not matter.

Mr John Hale, who is Liverpool based, reckons he can still satisfy 85 per cent of

mortgage requests, despite "a considerable increase in inquiries since March." One hundred per cent mortgages, though, are "very difficult." He gets much of his money from finance houses, at a reasonable rate - around 11½ per cent.

Mr Geoff Buckingham, who is based at Ealing, is getting money from the American banks (who are "very competitive on the bigger mortgages") and the insurance companies.

The table shows brokers who

confirm that they can arrange a loan, though almost all qualified it with the remark "at a price." Some could arrange larger loans of over £40,000 more easily than smaller loans.

If you do not want to use a broker and your own building society has got a waiting list, what are the alternatives. First, try other branches of your own building society - particularly central London branches or branches in the centre of any large town where they may not

yet have used up their mortgage quota. Second, shop around the smaller building societies. Many smaller societies habitually pay extra for their deposits, and charge over the odds for the money that they lend.

For instance, the New Cross Building Society which has a reputation for having money available through thick and thin, stopped lending on May 13 (except for existing deposits).

Mortgages: Some of the brokers who can still find them

Name	Address	Telephone
Peter Ames	2 Turf Street, Bodmin, Cornwall	0208 3806
Andrews Group	Andrews Financial Services, 24 Station Road, Redhill, Surrey	Redhill 72323
G. Buckingham	37a The Broadway, Ealing, London W5	01-579 7983
Campbell Broking & Finance Ltd	Nat West Bank Chambers, 151/153 High Street, Guildford	Guildford 38393
Gordon Hartfield & Associates	35 Hendon Way, Hendon, London	01-202 4755
John Halliday	Terminus House, Terminus St., Harlow, Essex	Harlow 32944
R. M. Leonard	35 Crosby Road North, Waterloo, Liverpool	Liverpool 5208313
Noble Loundes	Norfolk House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3EB	01-686 2468
Securebond Mortgage Services	331/333 Chester Road, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	Birmingham 748 2211 or 472 3448
Corporation of Mortgage Brokers	PO Box 101 Guildford, Surrey	Guildford 35786

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A general trust has the widest range of countries and industries to choose from, and in making such choices we at TR Industrial & General Trust benefit from the unique research base and specialist skills provided by the Touche Remnant Management Group, with £1.9 million of assets under management.

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Please send me a copy of your 1983 Annual Report

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____



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* Please send me full details of Sovereign Shares and full particulars

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Berry Asset Management, winning professional advisor on The Times/Money Programme panel in 1982, offers an investment management service for portfolios of £15,000 upwards. For details, write or call:

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Name _____
Address _____
Phone _____ T86/8

BERRY ASSET MANAGEMENT

NEW FUND LAUNCH

Crescent Resources Fund

The Crescent Funds, managed by Edinburgh Fund Managers Limited, have a fine record in world markets, and an excellent reputation in the financial community.

Now we are relaunching our new Crescent Resources Fund, to invest internationally in companies involved in such industries as oil and gas, metals, gold and agricultural products. The reason for this new fund is one of simple confidence. Confidence that the world economy is starting to recover, and that as it does it will generate a rising demand for raw materials, including energy.

We believe the new Fund offers investors the opportunity to back proven management expertise in an area where substantial capital appreciation has occurred in the past. Through investment in resource-based companies in other Funds, we have gained a lot of experience in the field, and all this experience is now pooled in the management of one new Fund.

Crescent Resources Fund. The Fund is a long term investment and the price of units, and the income from them, may go down as well as up.

You can buy units in the Fund either through your financial adviser, or by completing the coupon and returning it to us along with your remittance.

GENERAL INFORMATION
The minimum initial investment in Crescent Resources Fund is £500. Subsequent investments may be made in amounts of at least £50.
The price of units under the offer is 25p. After 8th July 1983 for orders at the Managers' discretion, the Fund will be valued and units may be purchased or sold back at prices calculated daily. Prices will be published daily in The Financial Times and other newspapers.

An initial charge of 5 per cent is included in the offer price. A half-yearly charge of 12 pence per cent of the capital value of the Fund (plus VAT) is made. On paying three months' notice, the Managers would be permitted to increase the charge to 16 pence per cent. The Managers are entitled to a rounding adjustment to bid and offer prices of up to 10 pence, whichever is the less. (This does not apply to the first offer of units at 25p.) Income net of basic tax is distributed yearly on 27th April. The first distribution will be on 27th April 1984. Investors may choose to have income automatically reinvested in further units. The estimated initial gross yield is 22.42% p.a. Commission will be paid to qualified intermediaries. Prices are available on request.

The Managers are Crescent Unit Trust Managers Limited, Members of the Unit Trust Association. The Trust is a UK Authorised Unit Trust and a "wholly-owned" investment under the Trustee Investments Act 1963.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
The Trust Deed contains provisions which permit:
(a) the purchase and sale of currency at forward rates of exchange;
(b) the purchase of USRA investments up to a maximum of 25 per cent of the value of the Trust Fund;
(c) the extension of a supplemental deed at a future date by the Managers and the Trustees to allow the widening and narrowing of investment options and the purchase of limited participation options.

(In the case of joint applications, all must sign on a separate sheet of paper.)
This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Crescent Unit Trust Managers Limited.

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I/We wish to purchase units in Crescent Resources Fund to the value of £ _____

A cheque payable to Crescent Unit Trust Managers Limited is enclosed (maximum £200).

I am/We are over 18 years of age.

☐ I/We would like distributions of income to be reinvested.

☐ Please tick this box for details of how to exchange an existing portfolio for units in the fund.

☐ Please send me information on making regular investments in Crescent Resources Fund.

Surname (Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms) _____
Forenames in full _____
Address _____
Signature _____ Date _____

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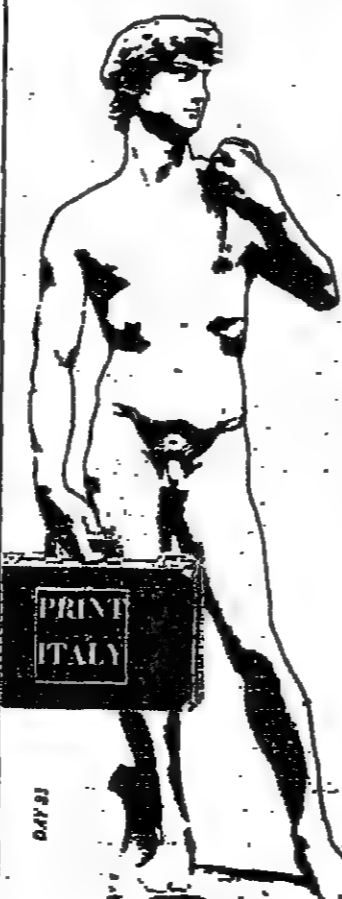
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WHEN ACCURACY AND PERFECTION ARE A MUST... WHY DON'T YOU PRINT IN ITALY?



It is well-known fact that Art is an ancient tradition in Italy. But perhaps it is not so widely known that Italy has a leading position in printing technology and is able to offer top quality services at competitive rates. From 28th to 30th June 1983 London will host "PRINT IN ITALY", an exhibition featuring some of the best Italian companies in the printing field. This is a unique opportunity to view a selection of books, brochures and printed stationery as well as printed packaging products. We look forward to seeing you at the:

ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE
27, Seaville Street
LONDON W1
tel. 01-734 2412
telex 34870

The exhibition is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

FAMILY MONEY

Funds

When managers seem to sit on investment cash

When you make an investment in a managed fund, say a single premium bond or unit trust, you expect the money to be invested along the lines of the fund's stated objectives.

But should you be expected to wait months until the managers of the fund decide it is time to invest the cash? One reader has complained about a £15,000 holding in a Hambro Life bond, the US Property Fund.

The bond was bought on behalf of a relative when it was launched last October. The prospectus said that the new fund intended to buy US real estate. Mr Nigel Hawkes says: "Not a penny of the money has been invested in property yet."

About £2.5m has been raised by the fund since October and it is still all on sterling deposit. So while stock markets have been booming on both sides of the Atlantic, the return since October has been a paltry 6.5 per cent.

"I think it is scandalous," he says. "How can a fund take money like this and then just sit on it for nine months without moving a muscle? I thought the fund was a good idea because I wanted something in property but British property looked in the doldrums. I also liked the look of the dollar and wanted a currency hedge."

Adding insult to Mr Hawkes' injury is the fact that the cash has been kept all this time in sterling. The pound has declined by about 7 per cent against the dollar since last autumn.

Mr Syd Lipworth of Hambro Life said: "We have had some problems with this fund. Deals lined up fell through. But we are negotiating a property deal in the States now. You have to be very careful buying property overseas. It's not an instant business like buying shares. And often the best ways to buy is through back-to-back loans. So although we took the wrong view about sterling, in this particular case, I don't think that it's wrong in principle to hold on to investors' money without investing it until we think everything is right."

But clearly people buy bonds because they want management expertise. If Mr Hawkes and the others who bought the US Property Fund last October wanted to keep their money on deposit instead, they would surely have done so and not invested it. As Mr Hawkes says: "It would have made a better return in a building society. I really think that companies flagging these sort of products should warn you of all the possibilities in the prospectus."

Margaret Drummond

Money back - at a price

Crown Life says the comparison drawn last week between the term assurance element in its Plan for Life, and London Life's convertible term policy is unfair, because people who insure through Crown Life will get some money back at the end of the term, whereas those who insure through London Life will not.

Crown Life's policy costs a lot more in the meantime, though. Take a 24-year-old, wanting £40,000 worth of cover. With Crown Life, paying

annually, that would cost him £750 over 10 years; with London Life, £306.

After 10 years, assuming that Crown Life's units increase in value by 7½ per cent a year the Crown Life policyholder would get back £663 - an effective cost of £77.

But there is the question of what the conversion option is worth. Crown Life is trying hard, but London Life policies have a reputation for excellence that goes back over a decade.

Adrienne Gleeson

Building societies

Offend the bank manager for extra interest

Any private investor who keeps money in the bank on seven-day deposit after the end of this month must be a masochist.

The differential between the new building society investment rates announced this week and bank deposit rates is now so large that you cannot afford to

ignore it - however much you might worry about offending the bank manager.

From July 1, building societies will be paying 7.5 per cent (basic rate tax paid) on ordinary share accounts and an extra 1 per cent on "extra interest" accounts.

The before-tax equivalent rate for building society extra-interest accounts is just under 12 per cent - nearly double the miserable 6 per cent you will get from your bank.

Even the highly successful money funds cannot compete unless you happen to be a non-

taxpayer, and for these investors NSB Investment Account now looks a better bet, in spite of the ludicrous constraints imposed by the way interest is credited.

The two tables tell the story. Building society extra-interest accounts, now on offer from virtually all societies, are a best buy for all but the non-taxpayer. For the higher-rate taxpayer, National Savings certificates with their tax-free return are still more attractive for anyone paying tax at 45 per cent or more, but your money is tied up for five years.

Similarly, for basic rate taxpayers income bonds offer 9 per cent but you will not be able to get at your money until 1988.

For those who do not need to dip into their building society

once a week, shopping around among the smaller societies can produce even better returns.

Guardian Building Society is paying 9.25 per cent basic rate tax paid (equivalent to 13.2 per cent gross) for sums of £1,000 or more, deposited for six months. The disadvantage with smaller societies is that transactions may have to be conducted by post, but this is not necessarily a handicap if you keep £500 on deposit as ready money in a local building society.

Why do people keep money on deposit with the bank when they can get much better rates elsewhere? Apathy is the usual reason, coupled with a fear that if you move your savings, the bank manager may be sticky over a loan or overdraft next time you need to borrow.

This is false economy. The battle between the banks for new customers is so fierce that if you are subsequently turned down for a loan, you would have no difficulty in walking across the road to another bank and getting the required overdraft - particularly if you were prepared to deposit your building society pass book as security for the loan.

Another disadvantage of bank deposits is the complicated way tax is calculated.

Income from bank deposit is usually taxed on a "previous year" basis with confusing rules for the years when you open an account and close it. It produces particular difficulties for people who are gradually running down their deposit account.

Bank monthly income accounts

	Interest rate	Notice	Minimum investment
Midland NatWest Yorkshire	9 3/4% for depts 9 1/4% for depts 9 1/2%	28 days 1 mth 1 yr 2 yr 1 mth	£2,000 £2,000 £1,000 £1,000 £2,500

*Fixed for term - other rates variable

Return on fixed interest investments

	Non taxpayer	30%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%
Bank 7-day dep	8	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.4
Build soc ord acc	7.25	7.25	6.21	5.89	5.17	4.55	4.14
Build soc ex int acc	8.25	8.25	7.07	6.48	5.89	5.3	4.71
NSB invest acc	10.5	7.35	6.3	5.77	5.25	4.72	4.2
Money funds	9.4	6.58	5.64	5.17	4.7	4.23	3.76
Nat Savings Cert	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Income bonds	9.0	9.0	5.4	4.85	4.5	4.05	3.6

*These are both five-year investments - the others are all short-term.

Building Society Bargains

	Interest rate	Notice	Min investment
Abbey Nat	7.75	7 days	-
Alliance	8.5	2 mths	£500
Anglia	8.25	1 mth	£500
Colchester	7.75	7 days	-
Chelt & Gloa	8.25	-	£1,000
Guardian	9.25	6 mths	£1,000
Hendon	7.75	3 mths	£500
Horne Bay	8.75	3 mths	£500
Holmesdale	9.00	6 mths	£1,000
Mornington	7.5	-	-
Nat Counties Portman	8.75	2 mths	£1,000
Portsmouth	9.00	6 mths	£1,000
Wessex	8.3	-	-

*Net of basic rate tax

On June 1, our Extra Interest rate went up by 1% to 7.25% net p.a. That's 10.36% gross p.a. With no loss of access. (Rates quoted are variable and assume a 30% basic tax rate, and are correct at time of going to press.)

At a full 1% above ordinary Building Society

rates, with a minimum investment of £500, the facility to take monthly income, immediate access with the loss of only 28 days interest and no loss of interest with one month's notice, we raised more than a few eyebrows.



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FINANCIAL TIMES

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Robert Fleming & Co. Limited accepts deposits as principal and Save & Prosper Group Limited collects deposits as their agents.

Gross annual interest earned assuming monthly withdrawals of interest, and that the interest rate remains at the daily rate at 23rd June 1983. The equivalent annual rate is 9.30% if interest is not withdrawn monthly. The daily rate varies with market conditions.

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SAVE & PROSPER GROUP

Fancy owning a racehorse? This week saw the launch of Lord Oaksey's Thoroughbred Investment Company, and Isle of Man group which will invest in stallion shares, mares and fillies as well as breeding top quality yearlings for sale.

The company will be managed by Thoroughbred Managers Ltd, with Lord Oaksey as chairman, while the sole investment adviser is the British Bloodstock Agency, the largest specialist bloodstock agency in the world.

The company will be run "more or less" along the lines of a unit trust, say the managers which means that shares can be bought and sold at the underlying net asset value. Valuations will be made by the British Bloodstock Agency on a quarterly basis. Because of the nature of the breeding cycle, no redemptions will be allowed for the first 18 months.

Minimum investment is £1,000 and can be made through a stockbroker or other professional adviser. After the first £1 million shares have been placed, there will be a public offer (still at £1 per share) with newspaper advertisements and cut-out coupons.

But this does not appeal. Juliette Harrison has been looking at other ways of owning a racehorse.

A racehorse in training costs an average of £8,000 and 95 per cent will fail to earn their keep while half will win nothing at all.

These sobering statistics - which come from Mr John Biggs, director general of the Racehorse Owners' Association - taken with the fact that there is little variation in the running costs of a potential Derby winner with residual stallion riches and an elderly gelding battling his heart out in an insignificant seller, prove that fun, not profit must be the owner's spur.

In 1971 the Jockey Club, appreciating that the joys of ownership would soon be a pipedream for all but a wealthy few, introduced racehorse syndication allowing up to 12 adults to enjoy the pleasure and at worst share the financial pain.

One of the first to take advantage of the ruling was Mr Ian Robertson, former Scottish rugby international, now covering the sport for the BBC. Buying Rugby Special for 200 guineas, he sold a 12th share to 11 fellow players and for £10 per head per month (apart from the actual training, there are jockeys, vets, blacksmiths, insurance, transport and entry fees to be paid) they had a horse

No one wants 12 telephone calls demanding progress reports

which won four and was placed in six of its 11 races in 1972. Rugby Special was sold the



Lester Piggott on Admiral's Princess, one of the most successful syndicated horses

following year for 4,000 guineas (£42,200).

Mr Robertson and his friends continued and have now raced 15 horses, 12 of which have won. The best, Twickenham, cost 1,800 guineas, provided five years of pleasure and, after scoring in five of his eight 1982 starts at the age of six, has been sold to America.

There are three ways to approach syndication. If, like Mr Robertson, you intend going it alone and have coaxed 11 friends into joining you, the Federation for Bloodstock Agents will put you in touch with a reliable agent who will buy a horse at a recognised sale, usually in the 4,000-5,000 guineas range and, if necessary, recommend a trainer.

Most small or newly-established yards will welcome an approach and even some of the grander establishments are happy to oblige, provided the syndicate is properly run by one of the members. No yard wants its Sunday afternoons interrupted by 12 telephone calls demanding progress reports on a single, usually mediocre, horse.

Before the syndication is official, three or four of the shareholders, who must be registered owners (one time fee £13.80) are appointed lessees of the horse, taking responsibility for its management and financial arrangements. A Syndicate agreement must then be drawn up and signed by all members who are required to read the relevant rules of racing - numbers 46 and 181 - which the Jockey Club, in Portman Square, London - will supply.

If you intend to stray far from its guidelines, it is as well to have a solicitor to check that the final version conforms with the rules.

Provided all is in order, and a registration cheque for £63.25 per horse accompanies the application, you can open within 24 hours an account at Wetherbys, to handle the outgoing entry fees and incoming prize money, and are ready to run.

Annual audited accounts must be circulated to all members of the syndicate and the Jockey Club, which has the power to call in the books at a fortnight's notice on pain of expulsion and must be notified of any share transfer. No individual may be a member or have any family or business interest in more than 12 syndicates at one time.

However, if the task of rounding up the people, doing the paper and liaison work and bearing the legal responsibility, seems too much like hard work, you can pay somebody to organize it for you - usually a trainer who specializes in syndicates, or a professional syndicate manager. The former will prove cheaper, the latter ought to keep you well informed.

Mr Ian Walker, a Newmarket trainer with a small string and full time secretary to handle his

syndicate, advises in *The Sporting Life*. For him, syndication is a financial fact of life. "If I see a nice animal at the sales that my owners can't afford, I'll buy it and syndicate", he says.

He charges £46 plus value added tax for each 12th share, excluding travelling and entry

You can open an account to handle fees and prize money

fees (slightly more than Mr Robertson's estimate of £37) and will sell the horse to the shareholders at £600 to £1,000 over its purchase price - a sum largely swallowed up by advertising costs.

His motive is not short-term profit but to attract potential clients who may eventually purchase a horse outright. He is extremely careful therefore, to select a sound and promising animal for them.

These horses will usually be sought as a speculation at the September sales and they can take six months to be "filled". If there are any shares over at the start of the next year's "flat season", the trainer may use

Members must be prepared to suffer setbacks

them himself, rather than prevent the horse running.

Many are wary to the heavy gambling element attracted by the advertisements in the racing press. As one put it: "You get a lot of riff-raff - they don't care about the horse, it's all inside information and they're never off the phone".

The other way to avoid wrestling with the rules and regulations yourself is to go to a syndicate manager like Mr Henry Ponsonby, of Sheffield Bloodstock Services, Berkshire, who assembles his shareholders

through racecourse contacts and newspaper advertisements.

Since 1977, he has syndicated 53 horses which have won 56 races and £100,000 in prize money.

The successful Admiral's Princess, cost its owners £1,850 per 12th share, earned £22,000 on the racecourse and was sold to the US for £50,000. If you deduct two years' running costs, her shareholders would have come out with a little under £3,000 clear profit.

Mr Ponsonby's fee of £70 a month per 12th share covers all expenses, including transport and entries - the latter can come to well over £1,000 a year - and an inbuilt management fee of about £6.

As a businessman, Mr Ponsonby does not deny taking a profit which comes at the outset with a healthy mark-up on what he has paid for the horse. The sum is in the region of 30 per cent and pays the insurance, initial upkeep and advertising, the final profit margin depending on how quickly the syndicate is formed and ready to take over.

Mrs Andrew Simpson's rival firm at Marlborough, Wiltshire, which has syndicated 17 horses of which nine have won 38 races since 1976, charges a monthly £60 per 12th share. He relies mainly on advertising to attract members and is currently using the exploits of five-year-old Wet Bob - four wins in as many weeks this spring as last.

Syndicate managers supply an illustrated newsletter and regular bulletins, telephone with the running plans and deal with the accounting and legal side. They will also supply the trainer and the horse, in which they retain one share. It runs in their colours and name.

Syndicate members must be prepared to suffer setbacks. Wet Bob, for instance, went 17 months without a placing before his run of success while Aletis, current Simpson two-year-old, had to be gelded in February within six weeks of syndication at £775 a share. The owners were apparently "marvellous" about it.

One conundrum could be the division of 12 eager owners into the two complimentary badges that offer admittance to the racecourse, the paddock and the winner's enclosure.

However, in practice, there are very few problems. The vast majority of Britain's 59 racecourses offer four passes per syndicate, aware of the fee-paying, encourage that inevitably accompanies the proud owners.

Beside, with a catchment area covering the country, you are unlikely to get all 12 wishing to race the same day. Mr Ponsonby instanced the case of Admiral's Ruler which ran one week at Lingfield, Surrey, and a fortnight later at Edinburgh - heavy on the travelling costs, but enabling a completely different set of admirers to cheer him on.

One final point. Should you find the prospect of British racing too limiting and yearn for the glamour of Longchamp and Deauville - take care. While the French Jockey Club welcomes syndicates, the French Government, assuming they will make a profit, but any winnings in Britain, the authorities assume you will lose, and do not.

Juliette Harrison

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F&C

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The Group is independent; its sole business is that of investment management and therefore it has no conflict of interests.

3 Unique Offers TO Unit Trust Investors...

from a Group with an enviable track record and over a century of investment experience which until now was only available to specialised and substantial private investors.

Bonus Offer

Until June 30th 1983 the managers are offering a special introductory discount of 2% on all three unit trusts.

Low Annual Management Charges

The annual charge is 1.5% (+ VAT) of the value of the Income and Capital Funds and 1/4% (+ VAT) of the value of the Far Eastern Unit Trust.

How to Invest

Simply complete the coupon below indicating how much you wish to invest in any one or all of the funds, and attach your cheque. Units will be allocated to you at the offer price ruling (less the 2% discount) on the day of receipt. Investors are reminded that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up and investments should be regarded as medium to long term.

1 F & C Income Fund

Objective
The objective is to achieve the maximum possible increase in unitholders' income consistent with steady capital growth. The current gross yield is 7.5% and the intention is to keep the yield at a level 50% higher than the Financial Times Actuaries All Share Index, which currently yields 4.7%.

Investment Philosophy

The portfolio will be concentrated initially on companies falling into three major categories:
Long term growth companies - About 50% of the portfolio will be invested in companies which should increase profits and dividends steadily and substantially over the years. While the initial yields on these stocks may be low their growth prospects must make them an important part of the portfolio.
Secure high yields - About 50% of the portfolio will be invested in companies which, although solid and dependable, are not adequately recognised.

Special situations - A maximum of 20% of the portfolio will be invested in recovery stocks, companies at a large discount to their asset value and other exceptional situations.

Investment Policy

From its beginnings in 1868 the F & C Group has recognised the importance of above average income growth for investors. In recent years our funds have been successful in increasing their income by substantially more than the rate of inflation and the expense which has brought this about will also be applied to the F & C Income Fund. Potential unitholders will be carefully assessed to ensure that they meet our criteria of secure income and the likelihood of both share price and dividend growth.

Information about companies will come from our wide range of brokers contacts and also through meetings and discussions with the companies themselves.

As a guide, the offer price on June 22 was 49.1p per unit

2 F & C Capital Fund

Objective
The objective is to provide the maximum possible capital growth commensurate with stability and security. The portfolio will be invested internationally wherever prospects are brightest. The current gross yield is 3%.

Investment Philosophy

The fund will focus on companies offering prospects of sustained growth in earnings and dividends. These are some of the areas which appear particularly attractive for the 1980's.
Micro electronics - The silicon chip (and increasingly now the gallium arsenide chip) has proved to have numerous applications. As the power of the chip increases and its price falls new applications will open up to add to the myriad of opportunities that have already sprung up.
Biotechnology - The harnessing of genetic engineering to the production of chemicals and drugs is in its infancy. However, the potential is as dynamic as that of micro electronics.
Telecommunications - The forthcoming privatisation of British Telecom and the splitting up of AT&T in the USA, coupled with the convergence of computers and communications products are making this a very exciting area.

Security - Crime is Britain's fastest growing industry. Commercial properties have long had sophisticated protection and this is certain to continue. Even more exciting prospects are emerging for companies specialising in the domestic market.

Investment Policy

The F & C Group with over a hundred years of international investment expertise, is skilled in identifying growth companies throughout the world.

Investments for the F & C Capital Fund will be made only after careful evaluation of the prospects for individual economies and stock markets and an assessment of the potential risks and rewards of particular sectors and companies.

As a guide, the offer price on June 22 was 76.1p per unit.

3 F & C Far Eastern Unit Trust

Objective
The objective of the fund is to achieve long term capital growth through investment in quoted securities in the markets of the Far Eastern region including Australia. The gross yield is 1.2%.

Investment Philosophy

Japan - The recovery of the Japanese stock market which commenced in October 1982 is under way. The fund will seek to identify the following areas of opportunity:
(a) Companies whose research and development expenditures are being redirected into new growth areas.
(b) The beneficiaries of the consumer and industrial technologies particularly in electronics and telecommunications in which Japan leads the world.
(c) Those companies best placed to take advantage of shifting domestic consumption patterns.

Singapore/Malaysia - Both economies have weathered recession better than expected and the stock markets have been buoyant. Malaysia and Singapore are poised to resume strong historic rates of growth following an upturn in the world economy.

Australia - The Australian economy will be the major beneficiary of renewed growth in the developed world. The initial reaction to the election of Mr Hawke has been positive. Industrial stocks are modestly valued and the natural resource sector represents a major long term call upon the mineral and agricultural riches of the sub-continent.
Hong Kong - The stock market has recovered from the lows of December but remains historically cheap. Although there is concern over relations with China, resolution of the 1997 lease issue will result in a substantial re-rating of the market.

Investment Policy

The majority of the fund's investments will be in equities quoted in the more mature markets of the area. These economies present the greatest prospects for long term growth and are a formidable combination of natural and human resources. Individual investment decisions will be based upon economic outlook, and the relative prospects of an industry and its constituent companies.

As a guide, the offer price on June 22 was 36.6p per unit.

General Information

The Trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and constituted by Trust Deeds.

The Trustee is Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd, Midland Bank Buildings, P.O. Box 340, 56 Spring Gardens, Manchester M60 2BX.

The Registrar is Manchester Unit Trust Administration Company Limited, 57/63 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EQ.

The initial charge included in the price of the units is 5%.

The annual charge is 1.5% (+ VAT) of the value of the Income and Capital Funds and 1/4% (+ VAT) for the Far Eastern Unit Trust.

Commission is paid to agents in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Unit Trust Association.

Prices and yields are calculated and published daily in the Financial Times and Daily Telegraph.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

The managers are F & C Unit Management Ltd, 1 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0BA. Telephone No. 01-623 4680. Registered in England, No. 1092963

The managers are a member of the Unit Trust Association.

Income distributions of the Income and Capital Funds are on 30th April and 31st October, and 31st October for the Far Eastern Unit Trust.

Units are allocated at the offer price ruling when we receive your order. Applications are acknowledged and certificates normally sent within 30 days. Units may be sold back at any time at a price not less than the bid price calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Trade. Payment is normally made within 7 days of receipt of your remittance certificate.

Minimum initial investment is £500 per fund.

F & C Unit Management Limited

1 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0BA

I/We wish to take advantage of your 2% introductory discount offer and to invest in one or more of the following F & C Funds at the price ruling on the day following receipt of this application. (Minimum investment per fund is £500.)

F & C Income Fund £_____ F & C Far Eastern Unit Trust £_____

F & C Capital Fund £_____

A cheque is enclosed made payable to F & C Unit Management Ltd.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Signature: Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

First Name(s) _____

Address _____

Post code _____

Date _____

(In the case of joint applications all applicants must sign and attach their names and addresses.)

* Please tick box if you would like details: ☐ Share Exchange Scheme

sent to you ☐ Monthly Savings Plan

What do investments in natural resources offer?

Ours offer increased dividends.

We've had a good year at TR Natural Resources Investment Trust. The net asset value of each ordinary share is up by over 25%; pretax revenues by a significant 23%. Despite a large increase in tax payable the earnings increase of 22% was satisfactory.

Investing in companies involved in the natural resources sector will enable us to benefit from improving international economic conditions. Our carefully selected portfolio contains a large number of cyclical investments which traditionally derive enhanced profits from higher commodity prices and increased activity during a period of business upturn.

We anticipate that our next dividend will be not less than this year's, which itself was over 10% higher than the previous year's and reflected our continuing policy of giving shareholders a satisfactory and steady increase in income.

Our Annual Report will tell you more about us and our expectations. You are invited to send for your copy.

To Company Secretary, TR Natural Resources Investment Trust PLC, Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, London, EC4V 3AT.

Please send me a copy of your 1982 Report and Accounts

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POST CODE _____

DAY _____



TR Natural Resources Investment Trust PLC
A MEMBER OF THE TROUCHE REMINANT MANAGEMENT GROUP
TOTAL FUNDS UNDER GROUP MANAGEMENT EXCEED £1,900 MILLION

FAMILY MONEY

Unit-links
Route to
tax-free
benefits

What do you do with the lump sum that comes your way when your life policies mature? If you do not need the money to settle the overdraft, chances are you will invest it and pay tax on the income generated.

Some of the more recent, endowment policies offer the facility to take a series of partial surrenders tax free.

The drawback is that the return on leaving your money invested in a conventional endowment is dependent on bonus declarations.

Some insurers do, however, offer an interesting alternative. Friends Provident, National Provident, Norwich Union, Scottish Amicable, Scottish Widows and Standard Life allow the proceeds of maturing endowment policies to be transferred immediately to a unit-linked single premium bond, with the resulting bond becoming a qualifying policy. This means that the proceeds of the unit-linked bond can be taken totally tax free.

Conventional non-qualifying single premium bonds can offer an income facility free of basic rate tax, but the proceeds, if you cash in, are subject to higher rates of tax.

The advantage of this qualifying single premium unit-linked alternative is that it has all the benefits of a unit-linked contract (you can keep tabs on your investment, switch from one fund to another if the investment outlook changes, and generally "manage" your money) with all the tax advantages of a qualifying policy.

Insurance

Winners and losers in
Lloyd's league table

For members of Lloyd's of London, the exclusive insurance club, next Thursday is the last day you can resign from your syndicates and apply to join 'other' - hopefully more profitable - ones.

But how can you find out whether your syndicates have done well compared with others? By joining the Association of Members of Lloyd's.

The biggest advantage of membership of the association is access to the league table of syndicates' results, sent to members each year. The latest set, giving details of syndicates' profitability for the 1980 account, has just been published, and members are now hastily comparing their own 'cheques' with those issued, or expected to be issued by other syndicates, to see if it is worthwhile making a move.

The Association of Members of Lloyd's (AML) does not yet cover the whole field. It has to rely on syndicates' results being supplied voluntarily. At the moment, 110 syndicates out of 317 are covered by the survey, but this accounts for about 50 per cent of Lloyd's capacity, according to the association, because many Lloyd's syndicates are small and underwriter very little.

The average return for the 1980 account is about £900 for each £10,000 "line" written, compared with approximately £600 for the 1979 account. But hidden within these averages there is a wide range of results. The top performer was syndicate 290 with an estimated



Lloyd's of London: deadline looms for switching syndicates

return of £4,543 for each £10,000 line while members of syndicate 223 are being asked to dig into their pockets to the tune of £3,029 (estimated) to cover syndicate's losses.

Members of syndicate 127, where Mr Ian Postgate was chief underwriter until his suspension last year, will pick up a cheque for about £1,725. His rival, Mr Stephen Merrett, is handing over £1,065 to his syndicate members.

Overall, 1980 was a good year for Lloyd's members with only 12 of the 110 syndicates monitored by the AML showing a loss. Within that, motor syndicates did best, with an average 12.3 per cent return compared with 7.1 per cent in 1979. Marine syndicates showed the greatest improvement - nearly doubling profitability from 5.6 per cent in 1979 to 11 per cent in 1980. Members of aviation syndicates have come off worst, losing on average 1.3 per cent in 1979 and 1.8 per cent in 1980. The figures are all AML estimates.

Meanwhile, 2,100 applicants are standing in the queue to join Lloyd's. The closing date for applications is June 30.

Those accepted will start underwriting in January 1984 and will receive their first cheque - or be asked to payout some cash - in 1987.

How will they select a syndicate? Almost certainly as new members they will have little say in the matter, being dependent on advice from their agents.

However, intending members are entitled to join the AML which gives them access to the performance statistics, the value of which will increase as years go by and the long-term performance of syndicates can be assessed. The membership fee is £25 a year plus £25 for the statistical service or £40 a year for an all-in package.

Further details from the Association of Members of Lloyd's, c/o Chas. Wheat-sheaf House, Carmelite Street, London EC4Y 0AX. Tel: 01-353 8391.

Top Ten

Results for 1980 - Return on each £10,000 line

Syndicate Number	Underwriter	Underwriting profit/loss	Capital appreciation	Total return
290*	Walker	2,870	1,738	4,543
728	Evennett	3,349	936	4,284
177	Smith	367	3,870	4,237
145	Compton	1,914	559	2,473
439*	Rennow	1,017	1,228	2,245
581	Patrick	239	1,997	2,236
406*	Pateman	—	—	2,200
820*	Griffiths	626	1,481	2,117
298*	Andrews	1,729	349	2,078
700*	Denby	—	—	2,078

Source: Association of Members of Lloyd's
*Estimates supplied by syndicate

What do you get if you cross a cheque-book with a savings account?

FREE BANKING AND INTEREST

'MONEYLINK' is a new concept in personal finance. It results from an agreement between Standard Chartered, Britain's fifth largest bank with assets of more than £24,000 million, and Bristol & West, one of Britain's leading building societies with assets in excess of £1,300 million. Together, we can offer all the advantages of a complete current account service plus attractive interest on savings and a wide range of important extra benefits.

Most banks offer charge-free banking to personal customers keeping a substantial minimum credit balance in their current accounts - but they don't pay interest on those funds.

Building Societies, on the other hand do offer good interest - but usually without a full cheque-book service.

Now you can enjoy the best of both worlds - with 'MONEYLINK'.

Cheque-books, cheque guarantee cards for eligible customers, standing order and direct debit facilities, and regular statements are all part of the new service - free of charge unless you overdraw. Other convenient services will soon be added.

What's more, 'MONEYLINK' customers enjoy access to all services through more than 150 Bristol & West branches, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every weekday and on Saturday mornings too, when most banks are closed.

'MONEYLINK'

represents a better and much less costly way to handle personal finances and opens up a new world of financial flexibility.

Moneylink

A NEW CONCEPT IN PERSONAL FINANCE

'MONEYLINK' adds up to a very special deal for everyone, whether or not a Bristol & West customer at present. It could well be the best deal for you. Find out more now. Fill in and return this coupon today. You'll receive full details and an application form straight away.

REPLY TO: MONEYLINK, FREEPOST (BS 3613), BRISTOL BS1 4YZ.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____

Bristol & West
BUILDING SOCIETY

Standard Chartered
Standard Chartered Bank PLC

EXTRA HIGH INTEREST
BONUS SHARE ACCOUNT
7.50% = 10.71% * Gross equivalent to basic rate tax
Minimum investment £100. Only one month's notice of withdrawal, or immediate withdrawal under penalty.

LONDON SHARE ACCOUNT **6.75% = 9.64%***
No notice of withdrawal required

SUPER BONUS SHARE ACCOUNT **8.00% = 11.42%***
Minimum investment £500. Six months' notice of withdrawal required or two months' notice under penalty

Plus 'EASY ACCESS BOND' Account
(one year term) Minimum investment £500

THE LONDON
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY
FREEPOST, London SW1P 3BA Tel: 01-223 2381

Please send me full details of all your accounts. No postage stamp reqd.
Mr/Ms/Miss _____
Address _____

UP TO
12.28% = 17.54%
TAX FREE

A regular savings plan bringing high returns TAX FREE

If you are aged between 16 and 70 and married or with dependent children we can offer you a rare opportunity. We'll help you save a handsome lump sum over a 10 year period and give you up to £2,000 life assurance protection too. In addition, at the end of the plan we'll pay out all your savings plus the interest you've earned entirely free of tax. We call this opportunity the **Leeds Friendly Assurance Plan**.

How does the scheme work?
You pay a regular monthly or yearly premium for 10 years to Homeowners Friendly Society. They boost your premium with a special tax concession, deducting a small amount for life cover and management expenses. The rest is invested in a special account with the Leeds and starts earning interest immediately. Ten years later you get both your savings and your interest back without a penny owed to the tax-man. The higher the rate of tax you normally pay the more valuable this investment will prove.

How much can you save?
There are a number of different plans available, each with a set premium. Because the scheme is so profitable the maximum amount you can save is limited to £20,600 a month or £247.26 a year per investor (double for a married couple). Each of the plans gives a very good return although the exact return you get at the end of 10 years depends on your age, variations in interest rates and whether or not you pay an annual premium (this gives a higher return than a monthly premium). For details take a look at the table opposite which also lists examples of potential returns.

PLANS AVAILABLE

Plan	Sum Assured £	Net Monthly Premium	Net Annual Premium
Half Plan	500	—	61.81
Ordinary Plan	1,000	10.30	123.63
Ordinary + Half Plan	1,500	15.45	185.44
Superplan	2,000	20.60	247.26
2 x Superplan*	4,000	41.20	494.52

*Available only to married couples.

HOW YOUR MONEY COULD GROW

Annual Premium	Accumulated value after 10 years £	Tax Free Yield	Gross Equivalent*
123.63	2,469	12.28%	17.54%
247.26	4,938	12.28%	17.54%

Examples are for investors aged 16-39 and assume current rates of interest and tax relief are maintained. Excellent yields are also available for investors aged over 40. Further details available on request. *Equivalent to 20% tax payers.

What about life cover?
If you should die during the 10 year period, your dependents will get at the very least your sum assured. If the sum of your premiums plus interest to date is higher than your sum assured they will get the higher figure.
Want to know more? Fill in the coupon and post it off to us. Or call in at your local Leeds branch for a friendly chat.
*This is the tax-free yield, based on an annual premium, to a person aged 16-39.

To: John Handforth, The Leeds Permanent Building Society, FREEPOST, Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds LS1 1SQ. Please send me details of the Leeds Friendly Assurance Plan without obligation.

Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Age _____

the Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY
Say the Leeds and you're smiling

ACT NOW
Fixed Price Offer
UNTIL 4th JULY 1983

Japan: invest now for the next stage of growth

A period of exceptional growth
Japan's record over the last 30 years has been the most impressive of all the industrial economies. Its growth and speed of reaction have been unrivalled by any of its major competitors. This success is reflected in a stockmarket that has more than tripled in sterling terms in the last decade.

Poised for the next stage
Japan is a world leader in several technological areas which are likely to be at the forefront of industrial activity over the next decade. The ability to turn this technological expertise into commercially original and successful products is expected to form the basis of a new phase of economic growth. By capitalising on its proven strengths of aggressive marketing, a flexible labour force and growth-conscious government, Japan can anticipate the fastest growth amongst all the major economies for the next decade.

The right timing
The Japanese economy appears well placed to benefit from an upturn in world economic activity over the next year. The sharp fall in oil prices has already considerably improved the current account surplus and will also result in a substantial improvement in corporate profits. These factors have not yet been discounted by the stockmarket. Furthermore, the yen remains considerably undervalued against other major currencies and should appreciate as Japan's relative economic strengths reassert themselves. We believe that the time is right to look for growth in some of the major companies in the Japanese market.

Schroders
Schroder Tokyo Fund

Specific opportunities
The Fund aims to exploit the potential of companies participating in the emerging new technologies. Examples include micro-electronics and their industrial application in such fields as automated robots and semi-conductor manufacturing machinery; consumer products like digital audio and personal computers; and pharmaceuticals/biotechnology where the Japanese have made a major commitment to research. In addition, investment will be made in some of the leading companies likely to benefit from a fall in oil prices and the expected improvement in economic activity.

Fixed Price Offer
Units may be purchased at a price of 92.3p per unit until 4th July 1983. The estimated current gross annual yield is 0.14%. This offer will be closed if the unit price varies by more than 2½%. After the close of the offer units will be available at the daily price.

How to invest
To invest in the Schroder Tokyo Fund, please complete the coupon and return it with your cheque (minimum £500), indicating either **Income or Accumulation units**, or telephone our dealers in Portsmouth (0705) 827733. Remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as long term.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Dealing in unit trusts may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will be acknowledged on receipt of your instructions and certificates will be despatched within six weeks. Repurchase proceeds will be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of renounced certificate by the Managers.
Charges An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units. A half yearly charge of 1.4% is deducted from income. The Trust Deed permits a maximum half-yearly charge of 1.4%.
Commission for advisers Out of the initial charges, remuneration (at rates which are available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers on applications bearing their stamp.
Income Distributions of net income are made twice yearly on 31 October and 30 April.
Managers Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association), Regal House, 14 James St., London WC2E 8BT Regd. Office 120 Chesapeake, London EC2V 6BS England No 1531522.
Trustee Midland Bank Trust Company Limited.
This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

The Schroder Group manage assets exceeding £4,000,000,000

To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Enterprise House, Isambard Brunel Road, Portsmouth PO1 2AW Telephone: 0705 827733.
I wish to invest (minimum £500) £ _____ in the Schroder Tokyo Fund at the price of 92.3p per unit until 4th July 1983.
A cheque is enclosed made payable to Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
Please allocate Income/Accumulation Units. (Delete as applicable) The offer price of Accumulation Units is 92.6p.
I would like more information on the Schroder Share Exchange Scheme ☐ Financial Planning Service ☐

Surname (block letters please) _____ First Names (initials) _____
Address _____ Date _____

Signature _____ T25-6
In case of a joint holding all must sign

Schroders
SCHRODER UNIT TRUSTS
Members of the Unit Trust Association

Tokyo Fund

Friendly policy for high taxpayers

It is not necessary to take up residence in Liechtenstein or the Bahamas to take profits from your investments without paying any tax at all. All you have to do is to find a tax-exempt friendly society, though there are severe limitations on the amount that you can invest (enough to produce life assurance cover of £2,000), and you can only do it if you have dependants (wife, husband, or children under the age of 18).

Savers Assurance, the tax-exempt offshoot of Time Assurance, has linked the life assurance element, not to the usual units or building society deposits, but to gilts (and possibly equities) profits on which will accrue to members of the society in the hope of old-fashioned reversionary bonuses.

Adrienne Gleeson

Even more interest.

From 1 July 1983
CHELTHAM GOLD
8.25% net 11.79% gross

Still no strings.

From 1 July we'll be putting up our interest rates by a full 1%. So Cheltenham Gold, which already pays extra interest annually on £1,000 or more, will be an even better deal. Even if you fall below £1,000, you'll still earn 7.25% net* 10.36% gross*.

And you'll still get 100% freedom to withdraw money immediately without any advance notice or loss of interest.

Cheltenham Gold Monthly Interest

Invest £5,000 or more in a Cheltenham Gold Monthly Interest Account and we'll pay you the new higher rate of interest monthly, direct to your bank. Better still, add the interest to your account each month and you'll earn the annual equivalent of **8.57% net* 12.24% gross*.**

At your branch. Or by post-Free.

You'll find your local branch in Yellow Pages. If there's no branch handy, use the coupon to open either of the Cheltenham Gold Accounts by Post. You can pay in or withdraw as you like. We pay the first class postage.

Whichever way you choose, it's your first step to even more interest, but still with total freedom.

To: C & G Building Society, PO Box 124 FREEPOST, Cheltenham, Glos., GL51 7PW.
I/We enclose £... to open a Gold By Post Account (Minimum £1,000, Maximum £30,000, Joint Account £60,000).
I/We enclose £... to open a Gold Monthly Interest Account By Post (Minimum £5,000, Maximum £30,000, Joint Account £60,000). ☐ Please send more details.
Full name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss _____ (Block Capitals)
Address _____
Postcode _____ RTT

C&G Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society

Chief Office: Cheltenham House, Clarence Street, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 3JR. Tel: 0242 36161

Member of the Building Societies Association. Over 450 Branches and Agents. Assets exceed \$1432 million.
*The rate of interest paid on the Cheltenham Gold Monthly Interest Account may vary from that paid on the Cheltenham Gold Account. *Gross* equivalent for basic rate tax payers.

Wines

Invest in vintage reserves with free cellar storage

The greatest obstacle to wine investment - not having a cellar - is overcome by the Unit Wine Investment Plan, run by Justerini and Brooks Ltd, a Grand Metropolitan subsidiary.

Its selection of various cellars of wine, first made in 1969 and published for 1983/84 this week, consists of a range of wines of recent vintages which need time to mature.

The 'units' containing the finer wines should also show a healthy capital appreciation after five or six years in reserve.

Free storage is offered, dependent upon the anticipated maturity, until May 1988.

Another advantage of the is more up-market Oporto

scheme is the facility to purchase by monthly banker's order. Unit One, for example, costs £15 per month.

The first unit will make for pleasant drinking in one or two years. It consists of three clarets, from the early maturing year of 1979 and one from the youthful 1981, a red Rhône, and a Cabernet 1981 Palatinat.

The second unit, the most popular last year and costing £25 monthly, consists of five dozen bottles: a single estate Chateaufort 1979, three lesser known clarets and a lovely first growth 1981 Chablis.

'Unit de luxe' at £40 monthly

is more up-market Oporto

bottled Sandeman 1977 vintage port, fine grand cru 1981 Chablis, and three chateau-bottled clarets which include Léoville-Poyferre 1981.

For real auction room potential, Justerini's 'Imperial Unit', at £62 monthly or an outright payment of £706.80, is the most substantial: a dozen bottles of 1981 Caudean Latour, 1981 Palmer (one of the most sought after clarets) and domaine bottled 1978 Corton from Louis Latour.

Full details from Justerini and Brooks Ltd, 61 St James's Street, London, SW1A 1JZ and at 39 George Street, Edinburgh

Conal Gregory

Medical cover

Bonus for the healthy

A new company is entering the lucrative sector of private medical insurance, despite signs that the growth of recent years has reached its plateau. Crown Life, which already covers one million employees in sick pay schemes, is the first to offer no-claims bonuses with health insurance.

Mr Allan Duggin, managing director of Crown Life, said he hoped that the company would achieve 2.5 per cent of the present market within five years. That would mean covering 105,000 people, mainly through employee benefit packages.

He accepted that the boom in private medical insurance had passed, but said that the company's own market research indicated that many people who had paid into existing schemes

for years without making a claim were dissatisfied with their continually increasing premiums. The offer of no-claims bonuses could induce them to continue buying private medical insurance.

The company will offer an initial 20 per cent no-claims discount, increasing to 40 per cent after five years without a claim. A claim would mean reverting back to a two-year discount, worth 20 per cent off the premium.

Extra discounts will be offered to groups joining the new scheme, and a further 15 per cent discount will be available to individuals willing to pay the first £100 of their medical costs.

Pat Healy

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account - no interest paid.
Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Monthly income account Natwest 9% per cent. Fixed term deposits - £2,500-£25,000 - 1, 3 and 6 months 8% per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

MONEY FUNDS
Fund Name Rate Telephone
Avon House monthly income 8.82% 01 638 6070
Britannia call 10.06 01 588 2777
Midland call 9.37 01 489 6034
S & P Prosper call 9.73 0708 65566
Schroder Wagg 9.44 01 536 4000
Simco 7 day 9.52 01 236 0233
Simco call 7.80 01 236 0233
Tullet & Pley call 9.82 01 236 0232
Tullet & Pley 7 day 9.85 01 236 0232
Tynard 7 day 9.75 0272 732241
Tynard call 9.42 0272 732241
UIT 7 day 9.75 01 638 3026
Western Trust 9.19 0752 361161
1 month 9.25 01 628 9090

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts - interest 3 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account - 10% per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.

National Savings Certificates 25th Issue
Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 7.51 per cent, maximum investment £25,000.

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. Five-Fifty scheme: 6 months 9% per cent; 1 year, 10 per cent; 2 years, 10% per cent.

National Savings 2nd index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.2 per cent per month up to October 1983 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 2.4 per cent supplement between October 1982 and October 1983 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 Retirement issue certificates purchased in June 1978, £174.87 including 4 per cent bonus.

Guaranteed Income Bonds
Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 2 & 3 years Canterbury Life 8.5 per cent min investment £1,000. 4 years General Portfolio 9-11.5 per cent min investment £1,000. 5 years Canterbury Life 9 per cent min investment £1,000.

Local authority yearling bonds 12-month fixed rate investments
Interest 10 per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Worthing 9% per cent. 2 years Kirkcaldy 10% per cent. 3-5 years Kirkcaldy 11 per cent. 6 years Hymnham 11 per cent. 7-10 years Worthing 11 per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-630 7401, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24805.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts - 6.25 per cent. Term shares - 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes - 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not redeemable by non-taxpayers.

Finance for industry
Fixed term, fixed rate investments of between 3 and 10 years. Interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 10% per cent; 5 years, 10% per cent; 6-10 years, 11 per cent. Further information from FFI, 91 Watlington Road, London SE1 (01-828 7822).

National Savings Income Bond
Min investment £2,000 - max. £200,000. Interest - 11 per cent variable at six weeks notice - paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice - check penalties.

Foreign currency deposits
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Ltd, Reserves 0461 25741, seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

US dollar
Yen 8.24 per cent
D Mark 5.28 per cent
French Franc 4.38 per cent
Swiss Franc 3.76 per cent

May RPI: 333.9 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month.)

NEW ISSUE LIMITED OFFER

10% PA. NET*

Through this unbeatable new **GUARANTEED INCOME PLAN**

"The yield is equivalent to 14.3% gross if you pay tax at 30%. If your tax rate is higher, the return is equally attractive e.g. for 50% tax payers the yield is typically 9.1% net and 18.2% gross. Quarterly income may be paid on investments in excess of £10,000.

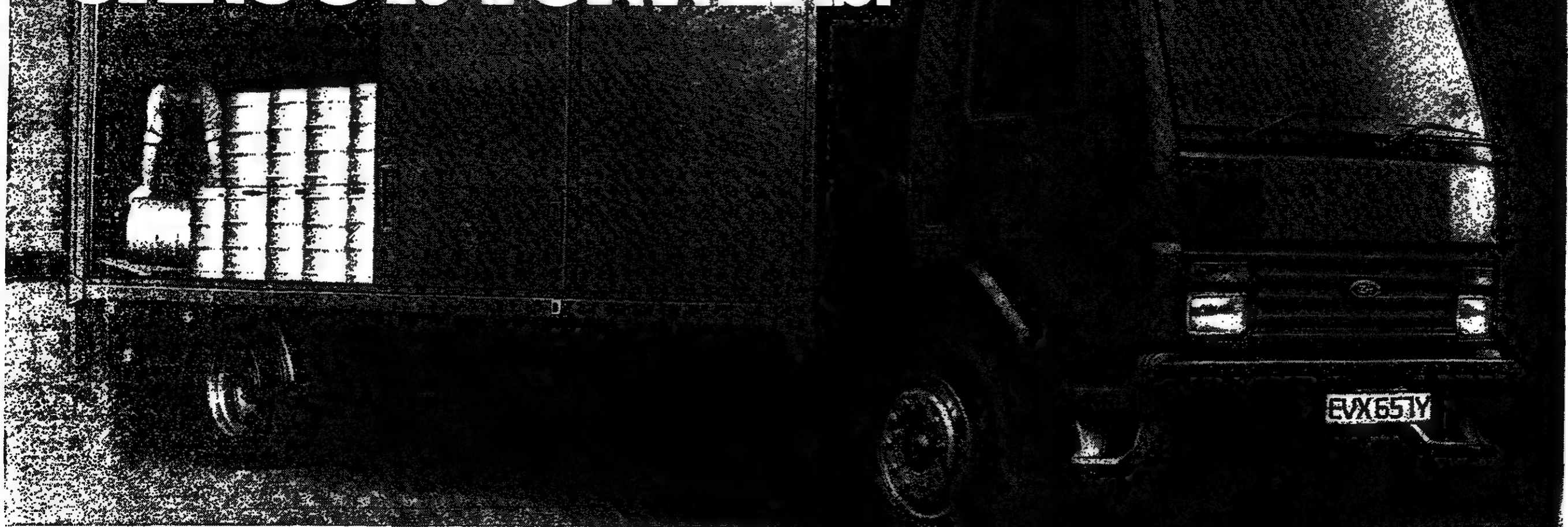
In addition to a high guaranteed income you also have excellent prospects for capital appreciation. Your money will be managed by the oldest Merchant Bank in the City of London - in the three years ended April 1983 the investment fund used for this Plan produced an increase in capital of 71%.

To take full advantage of this limited offer of a high guaranteed income and capital growth prospects, return the coupon - without obligation - right away.

R.J. TEMPLE & COMPANY INCORPORATED
Accountants and Investment Consultants. Head Office: Temple House, 37 Grand Parade, Brighton BN2 2GA. Telephone: (0273) 673136. Please send me full details of this Guaranteed Income Plan by return.

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Address _____
Date _____
I have available to invest £ _____

NOW THERE'S EVEN MORE GOING FOR CARGO 16 TONNERS.



There's always been a lot going for the versatile Cargo 16 tonners.

There's a wide range of engines from 130-204 bhp, all offering excellent fuel economy and outstanding reliability. And when it comes to driveline combinations, nobody gives you more choice to best suit your needs - for example at 16 tonnes we offer the choice of 7 gear-boxes, 8 single speed and 3 two speed axle ratios.

Then there's a range of strong chassis which give excellent payloads at 16 tonnes GVM.

This all adds up to substantial savings on total cost of ownership, compared with our key competitors.

MORE FEATURES AS STANDARD

- 1983 Product features on 1615/17/20 models now include:
- 8 speed gearbox and heavy duty axle (on 1615/17 models)
 - Power-assisted clutch (on 1617 models)
 - Power-assisted steering
 - Laminated windshield
 - Steering column lock
 - Thermoviscous fan
 - Reversing lamp
 - Multi-purpose socket/cigar lighter

Effective savings up to £1300

Effective savings up to £1300 compared with the maximum retail price of the same specification Cargo model compared with the maximum retail price of a similarly equipped model at September 1982. The model's contribution towards dealer's overheads and normal RPI cap. 1615-17 20 tonnes GVM, 1615 1617 20 tonnes GVM.

Now Cargo 16 tonners have even more going for them, with higher standard specifications on all models.

What's more, Truck Extra Cover, a second year optional warranty for major driveline and steering components, is available now for all Cargos.

Talk to your local Ford Truck Specialist Dealer

about the loan of a demonstrator vehicle - you'll find out just how much there is going for Cargo. And he'll tell you about the great deals he can offer.

Ford gives you more.



For further information please write to Ford Motor Co Ltd, Dept. TSM1, Information Service, Freeport, Curneester, Glos., GL7 9NR. I would like to arrange the loan of a Cargo Demonstrator Vehicle (tick box) ☐

NAME _____ TITLE _____
COMPANY _____
TYPE OF BUSINESS _____
ADDRESS _____
TELEPHONE NO. _____

FORD CARGO

6-32.5 TONNES

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING TRUCK.

هكذا من الاصل

No place in the sun for the princely, underdog willow-wallahs of India

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

No one who saw the way India disposed of England on Wednesday would dismiss their chances of beating West Indies in the final of the Prudential World Cup at Lord's today. At the same time no one in his right mind would confidently expect them to win.

What makes an Indian victory so unlikely is the venue, not the occasion — the Indians are well capable of rising to that. It is no coincidence that India's two most notable victories in this year's competition have been at Old Trafford, in conditions that might have been made to suite them.

They beat England there in the semi-finals and West Indies in their opening match. With the temperature near the 80s, the ball keeping low and their compatriots on all sides of them, cheering wildly, the Indians must have found Manchester on Wednesday a home from home. They took full advantage of it, not only to beat England, but to outplay them. The manner in which India scored their last 80 runs was brilliant.

The trouble for them today is that the Lord's pitch will have more pace and bounce. I can think of nowhere in England that the West Indians would rather be playing the match. Their fast bowlers love it there, as do their batsmen. The very conditions which will sharpen the West Indian attack may expose the comparative plainness of India's batting. At Lord's makes Roberts and Holding feel young again. Marshall is young, anyway, and very fast.

It will be West Indies' fifth one-day international at Lord's. The others were the two

previous finals, in which they beat Australia (1975) and England (1979), last Saturday's match against Australia, which they won easily, and a Prudential Trophy game against England in 1980 which they lost. England owed their victory then to an opening partnership of 135 between Boycott and Willey and to some steady bowling by Marks, whose counterpart on the Indian side today is the off spinner, Kirti Azad.

Lord's teams

WEST INDIES: From: C. H. Lloyd (captain), C. G. Greenidge, D. L. Haynes, I. V. A. Richards, H. A. Gomes, S. F. A. Baptiste, P. J. Dujon, M. D. Marshall, M. E. Roberts, M. G. Waugh, M. A. Holding, W. W. Davis, M. W. Davis.

INDIA: From: Kapil Dev (captain), S. Gavaskar, K. Srikkanth, D. B. Viswanath, A. Ranjiv, V. Videshi, S. M. Patil, K. Azad, R. M. Bhat, S. Madan Lal, S. M. H. Kirmant, S. B. Sandhu, S. B. Sandhu.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and B. J. Meyer.

India's hopes rely on their doing the basic things well. In the semi-finals their fielding, scrappy to start with, became pretty good. The accuracy with which Amarjit Singh and Jitendra Singh bowled is four-fifths of all good bowling. As for India's batting, the stroke players are there if the innings is given anything of a start. Here Gavaskar's form and mood will count for a lot. He has had a poor year for him and may not be quite the player he was of genuine speed. However, at Old Trafford on Wednesday the signs were returning of a little wizard at work.

If a final between England and West Indies had seemed the proper climax to a successful fortnight, chauvinism was partly the reason for that. Now we can enjoy with more detachment what will be a different sort of match. Where England would have been pitting their "professionalism" against the "amateurism" of the West Indians, India will bank on what Charles Fry used to admire as their unequalled instinct for the artistry of cricket. As the underdogs, India will have the support of the uncommitted. In India the whole nation is said to be agog with excitement, its collective ear to the transistor.

In 1975 and again in 1979 West Indies had their anxious moments before coming through to win. On both occasions they were put in first by Ian Chappell, then by Mike Brearley. Against Australia they were 50 for three before Lloyd made a hundred; against England they were 99 for four before Richards did so, with some breathtaking support from Collis King.

The first of the two finals, which ended at 8.45, was the most famous of all games of one-day cricket. It was also the most fateful. Shown live on Australian television, it gave someone somewhere the idea that, where the Americans had baseball, the Australians could have World Series Cricket. That match ended, like last Wednesday's semi-final between England and India, with the expatriates in the crowd overjoyed by their side's success, bursting on to the field when the match was over. Should this happen today I hope that neither of the umpires sees himself as a kind of vigilante in the way that O'Saigh did at Old Trafford.

catch to cover, and Illingsworth, playing forward, was bowled by Moe. Boycott completed his hundred at 148, three and a half hours and Dennis beat far more sensibly than some who had gone before as he shared a last-wicket stand of 35.

DEBENTHURST: First innings 225 (C. J. Dennis 88, P. C. Smith 50, S. J. Smith 44, S. J. Smith 44).

YORKSHIRE: First innings 119 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Second innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Third innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Fourth innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Fifth innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

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Twenty-fifth innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Twenty-sixth innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Youth on the side of Kapil Dev

By Ivo Tennant

Kapil Dev Nihani, to give him his full name, will perhaps attract more attention than anyone else at Lord's today. Richards included. At Lord's today, Richards included. At Lord's today, Richards included.

Of the great players who began as slow bowlers, before deciding it was folly to continue, no name surprises as much as that of Kapil Dev (although Alan Knott runs him close). At school Kapil was the only boy to be dropped from the first team when it represented the state. "I was upset and jealous," he recalls. "I started to bowl fast and hit hard and I have not gone back to since."

The youngest bowler to take 100 Test wickets, the youngest batsman to reach 1,000 Test runs, holder of the World Cup batting and bowling records, there is little likelihood of his being dropped from any team.

At 24 he is not quite India's youngest captain — "Tiger" Pataudi holds that distinction — but he is young enough, and at present dominant enough, to shape the face of his country's cricket for the next decade.

It is hard, though, to avoid the comparisons Kapil loathes — not with Wadekar or Gavaskar but with Botham, who had the captaincy of England at 24 and went on to lose it along with his form.

"When I am batting or bowling," Kapil says, "I have never been a consistent run-



Kapil Dev: the hard face of India

maker. I want to be a captain who inspires through tactics as well as performance. I want my players to have their minds on cricket more than other things."

His players know that Kapil will not hold himself back. He likes to play his cricket, as he puts it, "with the hard men." Today he will be in his element.

Boycott's century just not enough

By Gerald Richmond

SHEFFIELD: Derbyshire (22 points) beat Yorkshire (4) by 22 runs. Derbyshire's first championship victory over Yorkshire for 26 years was closer than might have been expected on a pitch reported as unfit for first-class cricket because Geoffrey Boycott batted with such supreme skill. He carried his bat for 112, the 133rd century of his career and, surely, under the conditions, one of his best.

Until they had picked up the three remaining wickets yesterday, Derbyshire could never be entirely certain but a diving gully catch by Fowler removed Dennis and they were home.

This was the eleventh wicket, at a cost of 89, in the match for Old Mortensen, the 25-year-old Danish fast bowler who gave up his job as a tax assistant to try his luck in England. He has already proved to be a bowler with strength and stamina and has taken 27 wickets in seven championship games. Derbyshire's young captain, Kim Barnett, who in leading a side to a title, has already proved to be something which eluded his nine predecessors, has already come to rely on Mortensen. The Dane and the West Indian Michael Holding should form a formidable partnership.

Drizzle delayed the start for 90 minutes and Yorkshire, needing 62, soon lost two more wickets. Stevenson played an irresponsible swat at Mortensen, giving a gentle

catch to cover, and Illingsworth, playing forward, was bowled by Moe. Boycott completed his hundred at 148, three and a half hours and Dennis beat far more sensibly than some who had gone before as he shared a last-wicket stand of 35.

DEBENTHURST: First innings 225 (C. J. Dennis 88, P. C. Smith 50, S. J. Smith 44, S. J. Smith 44).

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Twenty-fifth innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Twenty-sixth innings: 112 (D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57, D. Morrison 57).

Popplewell allowed his indulgence

By Alan Gibson

It was a grey but dry day. Gloucestershire had declared overnight, and the first half of the day was no more than a preliminary to a Somerset declaration. In fact, it was redeemed to some extent by an innings from Popplewell, who scored a century in 41 minutes, the fourth fastest, at least in terms of minutes, recorded.

It would be a mistake to think of this as a great innings. I have seen but much better on more taxing occasions. Gloucestershire did not make much attempt to contain him. Duddleston had a long bowl, fortified by taking the wicket of Roebuck, who had reached a handsome 50. It was said that his figures, one for 81 in 10 overs, had improved his career bowling average.

But Popplewell did hit the ball hard and truly. He eventually reached 143, with nine sixes and 17 fours. I have always thought him a good cricketer, though he has been slow to fulfil his promise. He won his county cap last week, and this was an appropriate celebration. Roebuck's declaration set Gloucestershire to score 306 in 194 minutes. The pitch was fast and easy, and the outfield was fast, but over 300 in a fourth innings is a lot. They lost their first wicket, the important one of Stovold, at 11, and the bowler was William Hignell. Hignell was a good bowler, but he was slow, after 23 overs, the score was 91, below the required rate of about five and a half an over.

At 104, in the 26th over, Roebuck, and at 124, Hignell, who looked the only possible man to win the match, was caught smartly at extra cover. Gloucestershire kept trying for a while, but lost wickets, and after the seventh fall, at 167, seemed to stop chasing. They saved the match without much difficulty, though they lost another wicket in the last over.

Gloucestershire: First innings 288 (A. W. Lloyds 101, A. W. Lloyds 101, A. W. Lloyds 101).

Somerset: First innings 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Second innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Third innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Fourth innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Fifth innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Sixth innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Seventh innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

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Twenty-fourth innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Twenty-fifth innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Twenty-sixth innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Twenty-seventh innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Twenty-eighth innings: 218 (D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101, D. Morris 101).

Northants forced to fly the white flag

By Peter Ball

ILFORD: Essex (24 pts) beat Northamptonshire (4) by an innings and 51 runs. Middlesex may well win the county championship but the view that they are already certain to do so is not one to arouse in Essex. Yesterday they took just 50 minutes to demolish Northamptonshire, who lost their remaining six wickets, adding 24 runs to their overnight total.

Lever again did most of the damage, taking another four wickets to finish with six for 36 and match figures of 11 for 95. At the other end Foster took three for 23, an impressive performance from someone who spent last summer out of the game with a stress fracture of the vertebrae, and now bowls with two metal plates in his back.

With his height, brisk run-up and clean action he bowls quite quickly, getting considerable bounce, and if he can stay injury-free he looks the best of the young fast bowlers. The meekness of Northamptonshire's surrender makes it difficult to tell how good Essex are. With the exception of Willey, the top scorers in both innings, who batted for 125 minutes for his 21, and to a lesser extent Sander, there seemed little resolution about the batting.

The departure of Sander, whose

hunch, Leicestershire, looking for quick runs, had reached 139 for 29 and built up an overall lead of 219. But 40 minutes rain after the break forced a declaration and that set Surrey 280 to win in 195 minutes.

Survey started badly, losing Brooker and Clinton on their way for 22 for two, but the rain came again to put a final dampener on proceedings.

In the morning, Leicestershire had tossed away wickets in an effort to build on their overnight advantage of 190. After they had slipped to 80 for five against Thames and Monkhouse, Briers revived the

ABERDEEN: Glamorgan and Worcestershire, the bottom two in the county championship table, experienced further gloom yesterday, with only 40 minutes play possible on the final day of their match, which was finally abandoned as a draw at 5.10 pm.

Glamorgan had reached 76 for two in reply to Worcestershire's 394 for six, with A. L. Jones 31 not out.

Leicester: Two and a half days of complete control ended in disappointment for Leicestershire as rain wrecked the final afternoon of their match against Surrey. By

Leicestershire: First innings 319 (A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31).

Surrey: First innings 280 (A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31).

Second innings: 280 (A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31).

Third innings: 280 (A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31).

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Fifteenth innings: 280 (A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31, A. L. Jones 31).

Six

RACING

Stoute to show the way again with Karadar

By Michael Seely

Karadar can give Michael Stoute his second successive victory in the Minors' Northumberland Plate at Newcastle today. Heavy rain caused the abandonment of the meeting last year, but in 1981 Johnny captured this historic trophy on the same afternoon that Shergar romped home in the Irish Derby. Now the Newmarket trainer attempts to complete the same double with Karadar and Sharpef Dancer.

Karadar, Morgan's Choice and Mountain Lodge are the three horses that have shown the most improved form since the publication of the weights. Karadar disappointed in soft ground behind Future Spa in the Lymn Stakes at Haydock but fought like a tiger when beaten by Santa Maria in the Queen's Vase at Ascot on his favourite firm going. This tough battle is the ideal type for one of the most rugged races in the whole calendar.

At Doncaster last autumn Morgan's Choice finished three lengths behind Karadar in the Earl Bookmakers' Handicap and is now 7lb better off at the weights. Karadar, who won the 900-mile Devon on his previous visit to win with Friendly Neighbour. And the Barnstable butcher is hoping to see Morgan's Choice give a repeat performance of last week's Ascot victory.

Mountain Lodge is the one that they all have to fear. Last year's Cesarewitch winner shaped like a much improved filly when fourth to Ore in the Henry II Stakes at Sandown. Mountain Lodge has recovered from the bruised that prevented her from taking on Little Wolf in the Ascot Gold Cup. However, she needs a

Newcastle

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

(Television (TV) 1.45, 2.15 and 2.50 races)

1.45 PHILIP CORNER NICKEL ALLOYS STAKES (2-y-o; £2,784; 6f) (9 runners)

1-2 BOURBONIAN (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
3-4 DOWNTOWN CHICAGO (M) (F) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
5-6 CANTERBURY (M) (F) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
7-8 MARCH'S CHOICE (M) (F) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
9-10 ROCKAURON (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
11-12 STATE BUDDY (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
13-14 NORTH PRINCE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
15-16 CAPTAIN 11, 14 Bourbonian, 4 Mount Lodge, 6 State Budget, 8 K-Holmes, 12 Downham, 10 others.

2.15 JOURNAL 'GOOD MORNING' HANDICAP (25.04.1; 7f) (14 runners)

1-2 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
3-4 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
5-6 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
7-8 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
9-10 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
11-12 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
13-14 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
15-16 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
17-18 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
19-20 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
21-22 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
23-24 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
25-26 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
27-28 213-400 DUTY DESIRE (B) (M) 100lb 4-0 N Day 7
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Madness of San Diego; 8.55
History of Maths; 7.15
Liverpool Law Centre; 7.40
Studying Children; 8.05
Politics and drama.

8.55 Twin Husband: old Leon
Smokey comedy; 9.15 Get Set
with guest band Heaven 17.
Plus results of the Wain
Lyric competition; and Mark
Curry's Virginia Wade; 10.37
Weather.

10.45 Cricket: Final of the Prudential
World Cup, from Lord's.
Further live coverage at 1.00.
Also on BBC 2 at 1.55 and at
10.00 pm (highlights).

1.00 Tennis: Quarter-finals of the
Ladies' and Men's Singles at
Wimbledon. Further coverage
and 1.55 and 3.15. Then on
8.00 at 1.55 and 10.00pm
(highlights); News.

1.10 Racing Focus: An appetizer
for the sweeps Derby (see
2.35 entry); 1.10 Sports
round-up; 1.40 Cricket; 1.55
Tennis; 2.55 Racing from the
Curragh - the sweeps Derby; 3.15
Tennis.

3.20 Mickey and Donald, Walt
Disney cartoons.

3.45 News with Moira Stuart.

5.55 Sports round-up.

6.00 Blake's Seven: Episode four
(of 13) finds Avon and the
others planning to rescue
Doctor Eddison (Barbara
Shelley) from the Space Race (r).

6.30 Pop Quiz: Gary Glitter, Bruce
Forbes and David Byrne were
Kim Wilde, Françoise Hardy
and Jeffrey Daniels. Mike Reed
is the question master.

7.20 Film: The Magnificent Seven
Reel (1977) For the third time,
Mexican desperadoes terrorise
a village. Lee Van Cleef takes
over Yul Brynner's old role. A
mere shadow of the original
Magnificent Seven. Director:
George McGowan.

8.00 The Val Doonican Show: The
singer's guests tonight are
Elaine Paige, Al Jarreau, Ray
Charles and The Singers.

8.45 News and sports roundup.

10.00 The Consultants: Episode three
of this comedy-epic drama
series about a computer
specialist (Huw Bowen) and
his plan to operate a big bank
from a lot of his cash. Tonight,
he is determined to discover
the identity of the benefactor
who, he is convinced, is
robbing the same bank. Co-
starring Pamela Salem.

10.50 Night Music: First in a new
series featuring international
artists. Tonight: the American
singer Jack Jones. His guest
is jazz harpist Annabel
Elkins.

11.30 Film: Up the Front (1979) First
World War comedy with
Frankie Howard as a
cowardly soldier with a
tattoo who becomes a target for
Mia Farrow (Zoe Geob).
Also: Peter Dinklage, Lennie
Pinchfield, Stanley Holloway
and Pamela Miles. Director: Bob
Kellert.

12.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain:
Includes news at 6.27, 7.00,
7.50 and 8.30; Sport just after
7.00; gardening and what-to-
do and where-to-go guide at
7.15; Guest celebrity at 8.07;
Aerobics at 8.32.

8.40 Data Run: for the youngsters
Results of the Design and Ice
Cream Lolly competition. With
Roland Rat and Thompson
Twins.

ITV/LONDON

8.25 LWT information: What's on in
the London area; 9.30 Sesame
Street with The Muppets;
10.30 He 7s Show for
children.

12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is:
- 12.20 Motor Racing (Trinoco
Britain Saloon Car
Championship, from
Donington); 1.00 America (US
Outdoor Championships, from
Indianapolis). In action: Carl
Lewis, Evelyn Ashford, Edwin
Moore; 1.15 News.

1.30 The ITV Seven: From
Newmarket, the 1.30, 2.00,
2.15 and 2.50. And, at 3.05,
the Irish Sweepstake Derby, at The
Curragh; 3.20 Motor Racing
(European Formula Two
Championships, from
Donington); 3.40 News round-
up; 3.50 Athletics (US Outdoor
Championships, from
Indianapolis); 4.10 Motor Racing
(back to Donington); 4.40 Motor
Cycling (Dutch 500cc TT, from
Assen); 4.55 Results.

6.00 News; 5.15 The Starline; 5.30
Happy Days: Joanne looks
back on a romantic summer in
1962. With Henry Winkler.

6.00 The Fall Guy: Murder at an
amusement arcade - and the
frightened eye-witness to the
crime.

7.00 Just Arriving: Courageous (or
foolish) feats on the ground
and up in the air. Includes a
man who breaks paving
stones with his head.

7.45 Chase & Dave's Knees-Up: Pub
entertainment. The guests are
R & S artist Clarence
"Prophet" Henry; singer Rose
Marie; and comedian Jimmy
Jones.

8.50 T J Wootton: A jogger is raped
on the school track.

9.50 News.

9.50 Tales of the Unexpected: The
Tribute. A surprise at a lunch
given to mark the death of a
henry. With Anna Neagle,
Elizabeth Borton, Sheila Burrell
and Phyllis Calvert.

10.15 London News. Followed by:
- 10.20 News; 10.25 Sports
and not too frightening film
version of the Bram Stoker
novel, starring Frank Langella
as the count and Laurence
Olivier as the vampire hunter
Van Helsing. Also starring
David Davies, David
Nathan and Trevor Eve.
Directed, with many a
spectacular flourish, by John
Badham.

12.15 Close: Stan Phillips reads a
poem by Christina Rossetti.

BBC 2

6.25 Open University (until 1.55)
Beginning with Computing:
fishing curves. Ending with (at
1.00) Computing at Scottish
Gas.

1.55 World Cup Cricket and
Wimbledon 8.30 Live coverage
of the final stages of the World
Cup Final at Lord's. And action
in the sixth day's play at
Wimbledon - the quarter-finals
of the Men's and Ladies
Singles (see also BBC1).

Further cricket and tennis in
Sports Special on BBC2
tonight at 10.00.

7.45 News. And sports round-up.

8.00 The Levin Interviews: Bernard
Levin talks to the South
African born writer Lauren van
der Post of whom Mr Levin
says: "He is one of those rare
spirits who hear the secret
harmonies of the world." More
practically, he is the author of
20 novels and
autobiographical works and
wrote some fine television
documentaries such as The
Lost World of the Kalahari
series and The Story of Jung.

8.30 Inquiry: Will Britain Work
Again? Full-scale inquiry
chaired by David Dimbleby,
into the prospects for more
than three million jobs. It
includes a filmed report by
Andrew Neil, United Kingdom
editor of The Economist. He is
editor-designate of The
Sunday Times. Others taking
part include industrialists,
workers - and some of the
vast army of the unemployed.
They will be involved in a
studio discussion with other
experts such as Walter
Goldsmith, head of the
Institute of Directors. Oliver
Sindler, inventor of the pocket
calculator and David Lunn
general secretary of the
engineering workers union.

10.00 Sports Special: Highlights of
today's Wimbledon semi-finals
and of the final of the
Prudential World Cup.

11.00 News and weather.

11.45 Film International: The
Farewell (1982) Finnish-
Swedish drama with English
sub-titles, about a woman's
attempts to break away from
the dominating figure of her
childhood friend. Starring
Erika Kurland as the daughter,
and Carl-Axel Hallberg as the
father. Directed by a woman,
Tuija-Maija Niskanen. Ends at
12.00am.

CHANNEL 4

2.15 As Good as New: Restoring
old furniture and houses.
Jonathan Fryer looks at
also visits an auctioneer's (r).

2.45 Film: The Browning Version
(1951): Sad tale of a dry-as-
dust schoolmaster (Michael
Redgrave) and his unfaithful
wife (Janet Kent). Based on the
play by T. S. Eliot. Co-starring
Nigel Patrick.

4.25 Footy Footy: Mr Magoo
cartoon.

4.35 On Your Bikes: The cyclist's
magazine. A visit to the
Raleigh works. Plus cycling in
China.

6.05 Brooklands: two repeated
episodes (r).

6.00 Square Pegs: American high
school comedy series. A
prankster steals some other
people's "thunder".

6.30 News headlines. Followed by:
- 7 Days: moral and ethical
issues are analysed by
Michael Charlton and his team.

7.00 A Week in Politics: David
Steel on the SDP/Liberal
Alliance.

7.45 Memories: Memories of the
Future - William Morris: Art
critic Peter Fuller explores the
legacy of the great Victorian
visionary in Michael Dibb's film
which includes encounters
with contemporary artists and
writers who have been
inspired by Morris's ideas.

8.45 World of Animation: Cartoon
completion.

9.00 Confessions of Felix Krull:
Confidence Man. Final part of
this adaptation (with dubbed
English dialogue) of the
Thomas Mann novel. Felix
continues his European travels
in the guise of a nobleman.
Starring John Moulder-Brown.

10.00 Another Soapbox: Episode 4
(of 7). Mervyn Brundage (Felix)
discusses the case of Cassie
(Shelia Allen) for divorce (r).

11.00 At Last - It's Mike Elliott: The
comedian has fun with sex
problems, and explains the
origins of the sex war.

11.30 The Naked City: The Fingers
of Henri Toulouse. Luther Adler
looks at the business of
theatre, knowing he has not long
to live, destroys the lives of his
associates. It is another case
for Ada Fint and the rest of the
police group that features
weekly in this American-made
TV drama series. There is a
guest appearance tonight by
Nina Fint. Ends at 12.25am.

BBC 1

6.25 Open University: Hardy and
Wessex; 6.55 Deirdre of
Barrow; 7.15 Maths; 7.40
Rock Polynomials; 8.05
Polymorphism in Snails; 8.30
Nature of Chemistry.

8.00 Pigeon Street: for the very
young; 8.15 Knock Knock:
Singer Christopher Little
visits Northumberland and
looks at the life of a
leopard; 8.30 This is
the Day: with Tony Friel
a lecturer at the University of
Warwick.

10.00 Asian Magazine: Deborah
Moggach talks about her book
Hot Water Man; 10.35 The
Silicon Factor; 11.00 The
International Success:
Landscape of a Greek
film about the parlous
campaign against the Nazis.
Starring Aljo Vuyoudaki.

12.55 Farming: 1.25 The Past Affair:
Ports and harbours; 1.50
News.

1.55 Film: Cromwell (1970)
Walter, writing, duffish drama
about the Civil War
adventures. Co-starring
Richard Harris (as Cromwell)
and Alec Guinness as Charles
1. With Robert Roper,
Dorothy Tutin. Director: Ken
Hughes.

4.10 Bugs Bunny cartoons; 4.30
Alisa Smith and James: light-
hearted western; 5.10 King of
Country: South of England
wildlife film, by Simon King (r).

5.40 Mordred: Drama serial about
Twm Shon Ceti, the Welsh Robin Hood (r).

6.00 Home on Sunday: Hymn writer
Sydney Carter chooses his
favourite hymns. They are
sung by boys from his school,
Christy's Hospital,
Horsham.

7.15 King's Royal: Drama serial
about a whisky-distilling
dynasty. Robert (Eric Deacon)
leaves King and Company to
work for Colander.

8.05 Ysa Maelen: Excellent
feature film, with Jim
Hawley (Paul Eddington)
leading a delegation to the
Persian Gulf (r).

8.35 The Hot Shoe Show: An
entertainment show, with Wayne
Sleep. 9.05 News.

9.30 The Life with Esther
Rantzen and Co. Last
programme in the present
series. After the recent
Ford incident, people in the
street are asked: Are women
more violent than men?

10.05 Everyman: A Passage to
England. The celebrated
Anglo-Indian writer Nihal
Chakravarti, now 55 who has
lived in Oxford for the past 10
years, explains why he feels
that he is coming to
England. He blames the
nation's loss of faith, in
religion and morality.

10.45 Fred: More about the
spectacular chimney-topper
Fred Dibnah who tonight
demonstrates his flying
buckets (r).

11.15 Wildlife Magazine: How the
magazine Options
was launched. And how it
fared (r).

11.40 Sergeant Bilko: Phil Silvers up
to more tricks in the US Army;
12.05 Weather forecast.

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 News.
6.35 Making Has Broken. 6.55
Weather; Travel; Programme
News.

7.00 News.
7.05, 8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday Religious news.
8.40 News: A Good Cause: Elizabeth
Pitman. 8.55 Weather;
9.15 The World Today.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers. Omnibus edition.
11.15 News.
12.00 Smash of the Day: Beyond Our
Ken starring Kenneth Horne.
The Food Programme. 12.55
Weather; Programme News.

1.00 The World This Week.
2.00 News.
2.05 The Archers' Question Time.
2.30 Afternoon Theatre: Dark
Heritage by Catherine Hughes.
12.15 News.

1.00 Round Britain Quiz 1982.
1.30 The Living World: Lord
Kilbracken's Kilgerran Estate.
1.50 News.
2.00 Down to Earth: What's
Lung Mafford in Suffolk. 5.50
Shipping.

5.00 Feedback.
5.30 The Princess in the Tower. The
story of the disappearance of
Edward, Duke of York.
7.30 Bookshelf. Frank Delaney talks
about Oscar Wilde.
8.00 Music to Remember. Telemann,
Schutz; records.
8.45 Boboli's Treasury No 26.
Second of four programmes of
memories of Russia by Bill
Campbell, alias Bill the Clown.

9.00 News.
9.05 The King Must Die by Mary
Fort. 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00
News.
10.15 A Run on the Schumann
Scale. First of two reports on the
experience of brotherly Peter
Oppenheimer argues for the
continuing worth of Keynes
Gloss of how economics work.
11.15 The World Today.
12.00 News; Weather.

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Mendelssohn Chamber Music
records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Choice Records
request: Kableyev, Mozart,
Brahms; records.
10.00 Music Weekly.
11.20 Orchestras of British English
Chamber Orchestra. Part 1:
Held.
12.05 Interview: 2.30 Roy Harris, Ned Rorem
and Roy Harris.
12.50 Film: Dvorak, Strauss,
Brahms.
1.15 Rache Walsch.
1.25 The School for Fathers (r) Come
open in three acts by Wolf-
Ferrat sung in Edward Dalt
English translation in Phoenix
Opera production from this
year's Camden Festival. Act 1
The Dream of the Wheel of
Fortune. Interviewed by Kevin
Crossley-Holland.

As London except: Starts 9.30am
Starting Point. 2.05 Gardens for All. 2.35
Film: The Lion in the Fountain. 3.30
TSW. 4.30 Gumbel. 5.00-5.30 Prince and
Princess of Wales in Canada. 7.15-8.15
Magnum. 8.45-9.15 Tales of the
Unexpected. 10.50 City of Angels.
11.45 Leeds Folk Festival. 12.15am
Closedown.

As London except: Starts 9.30am
Once Upon a Time... Man. 10.15-11.00
Brass in Concert. 11.30 Parents and
Teenagers. 12.00-1.00am Albion.
1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Royal Highland
Show. 2.30 Sunday Special. 2.45 Princes
of Southampton. 3.15 Caravan. 3.30
Glasgow Gold Celtic. 4.00-5.30 Prince and
Princess of Wales in Canada. 7.45
Magnum. 8.45-9.15 Tales of the
Unexpected. 10.50 Shelly. 11.25 Late
Call. 11.30-1.00am. 12.15am
Closedown.

As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00
Cartoon. 11.45 P.O. Box 13. 12.00
1.00pm Spirit of the West. 1.30
Farm Gold Celtic. 2.00-3.30 Prince and
Princess of Wales in Canada. 7.45
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Closedown.

TV-am

7.15 Rab-a-Dub-Tub for the eight-
year-olds and under. Stories,
jokes, music, cartoons, and an
item about hermit crabs.

8.15 Good Morning Britain:
Presented by Henry Kelly.
Includes news at 8.15 and
8.30; Sport at 8.15; Sunday
newspapers review at 8.30;
the Henry Kelly discussion
8.45 and 9.05; Closedown at
9.25.

ITV/LONDON

8.25 LWT information: what to do,
where to go, in the London
area; 9.30 Parents and
Teenagers: today - parent
power (r); 10.00 Morning
Worship: from Christ Church
United Reformed Church, in
Newcastle.

11.00 Little Books for disabled
children; 11.30 God's Story:
Samuel and Saul. With Paul
Copley (r); 11.45 Cartoons.

12.00 American Documentary: The
Third Coast. How traditional
Texas life has been radically
altered by the growth and
prosperity of Houston. An
award winning film.

1.00 University Challenge; 1.30
Police & with Shaw Taylor;
1.45 Mile and My Camera: with
photographer Eamon McCabe;
2.15 London News. Followed by:
- The British Challenge for
the world's best radio
report from Newport, Rhode
Island, about the British
challenge with the boat called
Victory '65; 2.45 Shale on
Harvey Moon: Comedy drama
and set in post-war
London. With Kenneth
Cranham (r).

1.15 Film: Man from Tangier
(1957) British-made drama
about passport forgers
attempting to retrieve some
gold engraving plates. With
Robert Hutton, Martin Benson,
Lisa Gastoni.

4.30 The Fugitive: Why police keep
a sharp eye on an embezzler's
wife. Charles (John Wood)
is a police officer. 5.30 Andy Robson:
Children - and a possible
kidnapping.

6.00 The Pope in Poland: reports
from John Snow and Tim Ewart;
6.30 News from ITN.

6.40 The National School Choir
Competition: Four quartets
sing choirs from Yorkshire,
Sussex, Staffs, and Devon
compete.

7.15 Only When I Laugh: Hospital
ward comedy series. (r).

7.45 The Prince and Princess
of Wales in Canada: reports of
Anthony Carner's reports for
ITN.

8.15 We'll Meet Again: Helen
(Susan Hay) tells Kiley
(Michael J. Bennett) that she
cannot see him again (r); 8.15
News.

8.30 Flying into the Wind: David
Lealand's drama is about
parents who decide to educate
their children at a court
action. With Graham
Crowden, Derrick O'Connor
and Rynagh O'Grady.

10.50 London News. Followed by:
- Trapper John: Hospital
comedy starring
M.A.S.H., starring Fennell
Hobbes; 11.30 Hunter and Karl
Madden. Ends at 11.00am.

Radio 1

6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 News.
6.35 Making Has Broken. 6.55
Weather; Travel; Programme
News.

7.00 News.
7.05, 8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday Religious news.
8.40 News: A Good Cause: Elizabeth
Pitman. 8.55 Weather;
9.15 The World Today.
9.30 Morning Service.
10



2, 3
Travel: From Tamil temples to the Taj Mahal, India offers the Journey of a Lifetime; a weekend break at Grosvenor House

THE TIMES Saturday

4, 5
Values: Garden furniture; Shopfront; In the Garden; Drink on 1982 clarets; classical records Review; Theatre and Galleries

7, 8
Critics' choice of Music and Dance; Collecting Clarice Cliff; Films; Family Life afloat; Bridge; Chess and The Week Ahead

25 JUNE - 1 JULY 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

With Henley starting next week, Adrian Barlow, in the fifth in our series on seasonal diversions, looks at messing about in punts

Solidarity with a pole

At Walton-on-Thames people with large houses and expensive frontages live on the Middlesex bank. The clubhouse of the Thames Valley Skiff Club is on the Surrey side and not exactly a plush affair. Apart from the crates of empties outside, it looks more like a scout hut than the venue for a major sporting event, but it is from here in August, that competitors will set out to contest the Amateur Punting Championship of the Thames, the sport's national competition.

A huge silver rose bowl will testify to the age of the competition. The bowl was first presented in 1886 and bears the names of such eminent past champions as W. H. Grenfell, perhaps the greatest all-round sportsman of his era, and Ralph Bending, champion from 1946 to 1948, who revolutionized the sport by introducing the lightweight aluminium pole and is still revered as one of the finest punting exponents.

Like punting itself, the championship is enjoying a revival. At the end of the 1960s with interest waning and not enough punters of sufficient quality coming through, it was allowed to lapse and as the years went by seemed unlikely to be staged again. But the sport was kept going at local regattas; good young punters emerged, and last year the championship was back.

It was a nostalgic occasion. Bending was not to be lured out of retirement but his successor as champion, Nevill Milroy, was umpire for the day, and Tony Christie, four times victorious in the past, was there to contest the title he had last won in 1963. The modest setting of Walton may have been a far cry from the days when the championship was held at Maidenhead and merited a special grandstand, a flotilla of launches and a half-page photograph in *The Tatler*. But the boats were authentic and included racing punts built before 1914.

Just as a racing scull has little in common with a rowing boat on the Serpentine, so a "best-and-best" racing punt bears scant resemblance to the elegant, leisurely craft seen at Oxford and Cambridge or Henley. It may be up to 35ft long and, astonishingly, as narrow as 14½ in or less. The competitor punts from the centre of the boat, whose stern and stern are covered by canvas. He carries two spare poles clipped either side of the punt, and it is one of the great feats of watermanship to change poles at speed (if one becomes stuck in the mud) without losing balance or momentum. At Walton, though, the bottom was firm and no poles were lost.

A punting course is about three-quarters of a mile. Two punts race at a time, starting from a stake-bait, a punt moored across stream. Start and finish are at the same point at the far end of the course stand two ryepecks, or posts round

which the competitors must turn. Here, the crucial manoeuvre of the race occurs for, instead of steering the punt right round the ryepeck, time is saved by "stopping-up". The pole is jammed obliquely on to the river bed, bringing the punt to a halt. The punter turns to face back up the course and shoves off, passing the other side of the ryepeck as he begins the return journey.

In a tight race the punts stay close to each other and the umpire has to ensure that skilful watermanship does not give way to devious gamesmanship. "Taking your opponent's water" can be serious interference, and a well-aimed but unobtrusive shove can cause havoc. No wonder that Rule 12 of the Thames Punting Club laws states uncompromisingly, "Every punt shall abide by its accidents."

Couples punting is a fine sight. Local crews from Wraybury, Thames Valley and the Dittons Skiff and Punting clubs raced in pairs with speed and precision: sadly there was no ladies' punting. There used to be a ladies' champion, Penny Chuter (now senior coach to the Amateur Rowing Association); but from the age of 15 she so dominated the event that the opposition lost heart. Now it seems there are no women punters left.

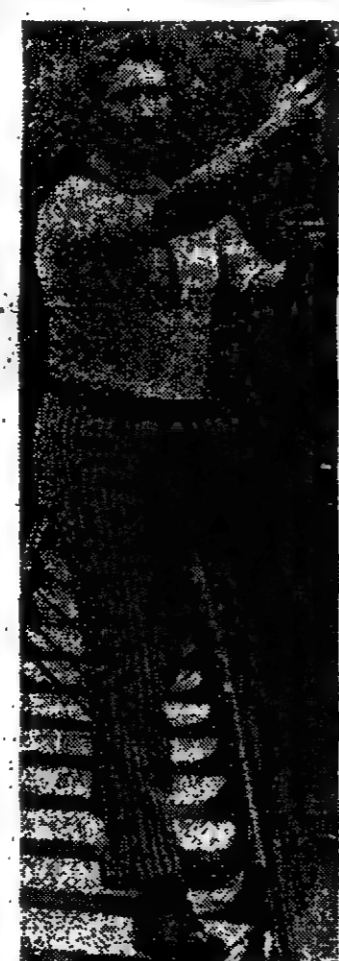
The standard of punting at Walton may not have been vintage, but the Amateur Punting Championship looks set to celebrate its centenary in 1986. If it does, this will largely be due to the enthusiasm of a man who has never faced a punt in anger in his life. He is R. T. Rivington, an antiquarian bookseller in Oxford who, in 1982, became the first person for 10 years to publish a treatise on punting.

Punts and Punting, one of last summer's surprise best-sellers, outlined the origins and development of punting on the Thames, and at Oxford and Cambridge, and dealt in some detail with punt racing and punting techniques. This year saw the publication of Rivington's *Punting: Its History and Techniques*, which in both text and illustrations is the fullest survey of the subject ever published.

The fishing punt is the real precursor of the Thames punt. Traditionally painted green, it was wide and heavy and contained a wet-well; this was a box built across the width of the punt, the lid acting as a seat. Grills either side allowed water to flow through the well, so that catches could be kept fresh.

But the fishing punt was cumbersome to manoeuvre. "Walking the punt" gave rise to endless jokes in *Punch* and elsewhere about punters who, as Jerome K. Jerome put it, "had taken just one step more than there was any necessity for, and walked off the punt altogether."

A new and more static technique was required. In a wonderfully evocative memoir



Old pro: Abel Beesley, British professional punter from 1877 to 1890

of the Thames, *Our River* (1881), the Victorian painter G. D. Leslie, R.A., was the first to describe "another style of punting, much used at Oxford for light punts, which is done by standing in the stern, or on the

til, and pricking the boat along, the steering being effected by the direction given to the pole".

The popularity of punting was enormous and, indeed, the punt has come to stand as a symbol of the leisured elegance of the Victorian era. At the universities undergraduates took lessons in punting from watermen such as Abel Beesley, professional punting champion for 13 years until Grenfell persuaded him to retire and give others a chance. Wherever the river conditions were right, punts replaced skiffs and canoes as the most popular boats for hire.

The Thames Punting Club was founded in 1885 and P. W. Squire, its secretary, extolled the virtues of the pursuit: "The punter faces the direction in which the craft is travelling and he or she can have a good view of the scenery... The punt is also better adapted for luncheon and tea, which... obviates the necessity of reaching an hotel at any special time."

In the iconography of punting, the girl is usually seen lounging on the cushions, gazing up at the man who stands with the pole above her. Yet a surprising number of Victorian paintings and illustrations show how women themselves took to punting.

Grenfell approved: "To the onlooker a lady punter, standing erect and propelling her craft with ease and dexterity, is a more graceful and graceful sight than that of an equally accomplished sister labouring at the oar."

Between the wars the numbers of punts at Oxford and Cambridge diminished slowly; in the 1950s and 1960s the decline accelerated everywhere. The great enemy of the punt is the motor-cruiser, whose wash

and fumes are a constant threat. A second reason for the decline was cost. Punts are bulky to store and expensive to repair or replace. Before the First World War a Thames punt with full trim could be had for £25; today a punt of the same quality is more than £1,000.

Thirdly, fewer people nowadays know how to punt or are willing to risk an afternoon's

embarrassment while they try their hand. Equally, and understandably, boatmen are reluctant to have their poles lost.

The art of punting is not, in fact, a mystery but of course there is a knack. Punting is not a matter of brute force: once the punt has gained a bit of momentum, the pole is used as much to maintain direction as speed. Secondly, do not be in a

hurry to pull the pole from the water and begin the next stroke: let it float to the surface behind you and use it as a rudder. Rivington's simple maxim was "Stand upright and relax".

The Amateur Punting Championship of the Thames will be held at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, on Sunday, August 21. Racing starts at noon. Further information from John Peters of the

Thames Punting Club (0734 723258). R. T. Rivington's *Punts and Punting* (32 pages, £1.50) and *Punting: Its History and Techniques* (240 pages, £10.95) are both published by him at 38 Park End Street, Oxford OX1 1HU (0865 721608).

Boating continues on page 8 with Family Life afloat and Henley Regatta details in the Week Ahead.

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Where to go upstream without a paddle

From Suffolk to Somerset it is still possible to find punts for hire at several places on the Ouse, the Thames and the Aare, as well as on lakes and canals. This summer's College sets out to prove that it is still possible to punt direct (more or less) from Oxford to Cambridge - by water some 200 miles.

North of the Trent, however, it is a different story. At Knaresborough, on the river Nidd, it used to be possible to punt under the fine viaduct and the high and low bridges. At Durham, until quite recently, you could hire a punt from Brown's boathouse and enjoy one of the most spectacular views in Britain: the cathedral framed by the graceful arches of Prebends Bridge. Now, alas, the only punts to be seen on the Wear belong to the college boathouses.

As for punting north of the border, after the Amateur Punting Championships last year the secretary of the Honorable Society of Edinburgh Boatmen challenged the "disgruntled Thames Punting Club" to a contest of upstream white-water punting on a salmon river of their choice.

But if the Edinburgh Boatmen imagine that there is no one on English waters who could rise to the challenge, they may be in for a surprise. At Glasgow-on-Wye in Herefordshire the art of canoe punting (a skill much

prized in Canada and the United States) is being revived. Posing a Canadian canoe through the rapids is a far cry from the gentlemanly proceedings at Walton-on-Thames but it all goes to show that punting is far from moribund.

● **CAMBRIDGE:** Nearly everybody punts along the Backs. The architecture is spectacular, but in the high season punting conditions can be chaotic. Punts can be hired either at Magdalene Bridge or Silver Street. For a gentler outing, take the Grants towards Grantchester.

● **OXFORD:** Punts can be hired by Magdalen Bridge, which is at the centre of the city and backwaters which make up the Cherwell. Above the bridge the river is heavily wooded but the bottom is good for easy punting. Below the bridge, the river passes the Botanic

Gardens and Christchurch Meadows. At Folly Bridge you can hire camping punts for upriver trips as far as Lechlade in Gloucestershire. The Cherwell boathouse, Barwell Road (north Oxford) gives access to some of the most beautiful stretches of river.

● **THAMES:** Punting can be sheer delight or a nightmare; large cruises, sudden cross winds and prolonged deep water make this no river for the beginner. Punts are available at Henley, Hurley, Sunbury and Hampton and at Cookham Bridge.

● **THE OUSE:** The Ouse in Cambridgeshire is an ideal punting river, meandering, uncrowded and passing through unspoilt country. The best place to punt is at Houghton Mill (a National Trust property and Youth Hostel). Punt races are held annually at the Heming-

ford Regatta at Hemingford Grey - a marvellous day out at perhaps the last true village regatta in England.

● **RIVER WEY:** This used to be a very popular place for punting but only at Godalming is it still possible to hire a punt - a pleasant, but increasingly crowded, stretch of river.

● **STRAFORD-ON-AVON:** Punts can be hired near the famous Clifton Bridge. Upstream the punting is good until you round a corner and come unexpectedly upon a caravan site.

● **BATH:** If you are lucky, you may also be able to hire a punt on the Avon. The city is not really seen at its best from river level, but towards Bathampton the scenery is full of charm. Occasionally it is possible to punt on canals and lakes, for instance on the Bathampton Canal at ODIHAM in Hampshire or at THORPENESS MEERE near Aldersburgh, Suffolk.

Wherever you find punts for hire, remember that you may have to pay a hefty deposit before you set out. If you are exploring an unfamiliar stretch of water, it is always worth seeking local knowledge about currents or unseen river bottoms. It may save you the embarrassment of having to paddle back for a lost pole.

HUFFS: The wooden cross-places at either end of the punt.

SWIMS: The sloping undersections of the punt.

TILL: The raised and boarded stern.

SALOON: The seating area where passengers can face each other.

COUNTERS: The canvas coverings at either end of a racing punt.

SHOE: The pronged metal end of the punting pole.

RYEPECK: The turning post at the far end of a punt racing course.

Jolly punting jargon

SHOVING: The punting stroke.

PRICKING: Punting from a standing position.

PINCHING THE PUNT: Steering towards the near bank by dropping the pole close to the side of the boat and then pushing outwards.

STOPPING-UP: In punt racing the technique of reversing the punt round the ryepeck.

TRAVEL

Louise Nicholson roams from the heat and bustle of Madurai to the cool, moonlit gardens of the Taj Mahal...

The gods dance barefoot in the land of the lotus



Dream destinations have never been more accessible. Today, in the first of an occasional series, our tour of India begins among the fabled temples of the south



At the temple entrance, boys sell marigold garlands and coconuts beneath huge blue and yellow carved dragons. Inside, flickering neon signs in a mysterious script identify sculptures of many-limbed dancing gods. Priests scurry about. Women chatter and jostle to buy jewelry. Tourist mementoes

toys and strip cartoon books recounting the triumphs of the Hindu gods. Starting, smiling children pop up everywhere. The air is perfumed with coconut milk, burning camphor oil and spices. Men loiter on the stone floor in the cool half-light, reading, chatting or sleeping. The resident elephant is on his way to take his daily bath in the temple pool, dangle a red plastic bucket from his trunk.

This was my first visit to a temple in south India. And not at all what I had expected. Warned that the temples would be dull, empty and covered in ugly sculptures - and finding confirmation in lavish picture books - I had taken a deep breath at Madurai airport, vowing at least to give them a try. With a car, and a driver and guide to give maximum comfort and help, I set out for the unpronounceable Tiruparankundram temple cut into a hillside of rock outside Madurai.

My conversion was instantaneous and complete, which was just as well because temples are everywhere. In the cities there are big ones, teeming with life, where friends meet after work, and little ones on the street corners. Every village has several, all covered from ground



Divine majesty: The magnificent Meenakshi temple complex in Madurai

to roof with jolly, gaily-painted succo gods, children clambering over them, men asleep in their shade. Many of the magnificent temple complexes built by a succession of powerful rulers have been long abandoned. Their buildings are adorned with beautiful sculptures and they are a peaceful contrast to the noisy city places of worship.

On the way to visit them, through city streets and markets or along bumpy, dusty roads to villages and deserted sites, the whole of south Indian life is on show. It is quite different from the north. Here the people have very dark skin, almost black.

Women dress in luminously bright saris with orange, mauve, crimson and blue chequered patterns. They jangle with silver jewelry - necklaces, bangles on arms, wrists, and several rings round each ear, through each nostril and even on the toes. Men grow tidy black moustaches. They too wear lengths of coloured chequered cotton, whereas in the north it is white. And they paint the long twisting horns of their bullocks with glossy red and green stripes, sometimes fixing bells or tinsel on the tips.

The women work hard. Up at dawn to fetch water from the well, many then go to work in the paddy-fields, taking metal lunch-boxes on their heads, or work as labourers building the roads. Men seem to get a better

deal, and have a good ally in their beloved, hard-working bullocks.

Tamil is the language of the south, written in a rounded script and spoken very fast. Place names are long and unpronounceable.

Madurai, at the tip of south India, is pure Hindu and untouched by Mogul sophistication or by the pushy commercialism found more and more in the north. The city is dominated by the vast Meenakshi temple complex. Although mostly built during the seventeenth century, its foundation stretches back at least two millennia, when the city was the capital for the Pandya kings and a centre of learning and pilgrimage. Thousands of pilgrims still visit it daily and the enterprising locals provide them with everything they need - and much they do not.

The temple is protected by a rectangular wall. On each side is a *gopuram* - a tall granite pyramid gateway - every inch carved with fighting, leaping and dancing forms. They are now being painted in their original, dazzling colours. Five-headed gods wrestle with 10-armed enemies; hordes of monkeys attack a giant demon; Durga, goddess of war, rides her lion; Ganesh, the elephant god of learning, sits in serene majesty.

In the Golden Lotus pool at the heart of the temple the

faithful cleanse themselves before prayer. Fakirs, religious ascetics, splash about, with long hair piled on top of their heads and faces painted with red and white stripes. Groups of women paddle up to their knees, holding up their best saris, worn especially for the occasion. They wear fragrant jasmine garlands in their hair and yellow turmeric paste on their faces.

In the surrounding corridors pilgrims meditate, read and dispute, sitting beneath a ceiling painted with jazzy lotus designs. They are silently watched by sculptures of a king and his first minister, who began an earlier temple on the site. Near by is a wall-painting of Meenakshi, the goddess to whom the temple is dedicated, marrying another god, Shiva. The marriage is re-enacted during a spectacular 10-day festival each spring.

Having washed, the faithful make their way past a carved bull, a stone symbolizing prosperity and protection and, finally, menacing, beady-eyed, stone-carved guards to the inner sanctum, here to perform *puja*, their religious rites.

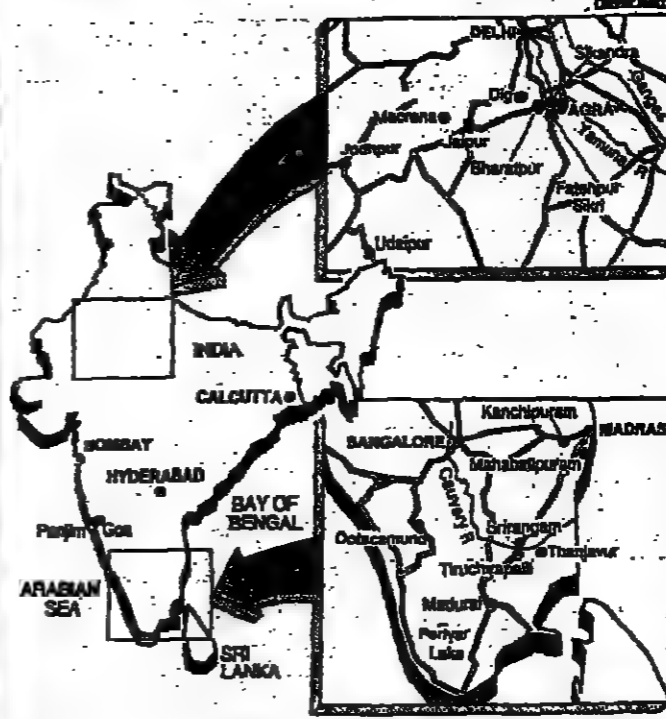
Usually non-Hindus may not enter the holiest place but there is plenty more to see. There is a huge safe for large donations. One hundred pounds buys a golden chariot procession and keeps the donor on good terms with the gods. The day and time of the procession are chalked

up on a blackboard so that everybody can enjoy it - and know who the virtuous donor is.

Madurai city has other attractions, of course. Bold-painted griffins, dragons and lions look down into the courtyard of the seventeenth-century Thirumalai Naik palace, restored last century by Lord Napier and now used for concerts. And Madurai is one of the main centres for studying the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi. The Gandhi museum exhibits spinning wheels, the Mahatma's glasses and - a bit ghoulish - behind a screen in a darkened room is the homespun dhoti he was wearing when he was assassinated.

Leaving Madurai before dawn, we find the roads already crowded with overloaded bullock carts taking advantage of the cooler hours. As dawn breaks the women assemble at village wells or pumps to fill brass pots, returning home with one on the head, the other on a hip. The driver pulls in at a wayside temple twinkling with fairy lights to offer a prayer for a safe journey.

We drive past groundnut plantations, palmyra palms whose leaves are used for



Heavenly harmony: Saraswati, goddess of music and learning

roofing, through villages with the communal transistor blaring crackled music. On past forts, over hay strewn in the road so that cars will winnow it and a tiny temple built between huge statues of a horse and elephant, all brightly painted, until the tall gateway of Thanjavur comes in sight.

Thanjavur has a welcome serenity after the hectic buzz of Madurai. It was the capital of the Chola kings from the ninth century to the thirteenth. The emperor Raja Raja built the main temple, whose most local women now use for their washing. The carved carvings of the simple temple buildings lack the baroque exuberance of those at Madurai.

The temples of Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli near by were built on the wealth of the Chola rice crop, grown in the delta of the Cauvery river, which is still called "the rice-bowl of India". The huge Srirangam temple complex at Tiruchirappalli is full of scampering local children and Indian families on pilgrimage. Every ruling dynasty seems to have had a hand in its construction, and there has been uncharacteristic restoration. But the tenth-century part has not been touched, and here are probably the most sublime and sensitive carvings of women to be found anywhere - a shy maiden awaiting her lover, another putting on jewelry, another standing with a parrot at her feet.

Going west from Madurai, towards the Western Ghats, the land is increasingly fertile as it rises. Women, working in rows, plant out paddy-fields, glistening with water fed from irrigation streams.

At Thakkady the hills rise sharply from the plain. Here among them is the Periyar wildlife sanctuary. Here the climate is tropical, the morning air fresh. Enormous creepers clamber up lofty trees, draping leaves as big as tea-trays. Outsize blossoms in dazzling red and pink shout from the trees, cardamom bushes grow in the shade and the birds sing strange songs.

ing for garden space with the cows and bullocks. To find cotton weavers, listen for the rattle of wooden shuttles as they are thrown back and forth at enormous speed.

However, Kanchipuram's weaving fame lies with the master silk weavers, whose work is some of the most highly prized in all India. The splendid saris worn at weddings, important religious ceremonies and glittering social occasions are made in mud-walled huts.

Weaving is a family affair. The father sits quietly on the floor, spinning Bangalore silk on to the shuttles. His wife and daughter sit on a built-in bench at one end of the loom which about fills the room. It takes about 15 days to weave 11 yards of sari.

When you have had enough of these smiling, friendly people and cannot face another temple or dusty road, escape to solitude and relaxation on the spectacular palm-fringed beaches.

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it will compare unfavourably to reproductions on scratched biscuit tin tops, will be converted. The tradition is to see it under the light of a full moon - adorned by the Indians, who go on special trips from Delhi - but it is probably better to choose another time, when it will be quieter. Better also to spend a night or two in Agra, where there are other things besides this shimmering monument to be enjoyed in and around the city.

Agra was the Mogul capital in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The magnificent fort on the banks of the Yamuna River was begun by Emperor Akbar as a military fort. By the time his grandson, Shah Jahan, was making his additions, it was used more as a palace. It was Shah Jahan who added the exquisite Moul Masjid, known as the Pearl Mosque, and the audience hall, and who designed the Octagonal Tower for Mumtaz Mahal, his beloved wife. From high in this tower, a visitor catches a first glimpse across the Yamuna to the Taj, his memorial to Mumtaz. And

continued on page 3, col 1

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REVIEW Classical records of the month

Anniversary couple and a Ring losing its lustre

Perhaps one should not raise one's expectations so high. Last year there arrived from Eurodisc a *Rheingold* of strong splendour to whet the appetite, and then a quite astonishingly full, rich and grandly dramatic *Walküre*. The *Siegfried* now added to the cycle perpetuates many of the fine qualities already indicated in particular, it provides another sense of excellent playing from the Dresden orchestra, who never take anything for granted; and a further instalment in Mark Janowski's vision of the Ring as majestic expression imposing always alertness to detail, clarity of texture and unexpressed forward movement. As before, the absence of "personality" in the conducting, by comparison with other famous versions, makes it possible for the music to execute its own drama, and it often seems that the feeling is most powerful and urgent when no voices are singing.

Unfortunately, this is especially the case in a *Siegfried* of more dubious vocal accomplishment than the preceding *Walküre*. There are no worries about René Kollo's *Siegfried*, singing in green and golden youth, much more a poet than a tough guy; this is quite possibly the best thing he has done on record, and the long lines are there quite as decisively as the sudden lyrical ejaculations. But around him all is not quite so well.

Heo Adam's Wanderer could hardly be matched for understanding - and there is a lot in this opera for the Wanderer to understand - but his shortness of breath keeps him from any long-term phrasing of question and demand. Jeannine Altmeyer's Brünnhilde suffers from the same fault. Together they had brought the *Walküre* to a thrilling conclusion; separated here, they seem to have moved on too little.

However, there are things to admire among the rest of the cast. Peter Schreier is a surprising choice as Mime, but an inspired one. Like Mr Adam, he is of course a singer of great intelligence and also one of keen artistry; he shows for once how in this role ugliness can be sung beautifully and with no loss of meaning, rather an intensification. The set is, in all, a more uneven achievement than his predecessor's, but it still has more than enough of good sense to recommend it. One tries to calm one's expectations of the *Götterdämmerung*, already recorded.

Meanwhile, to honour Wagner's partner in this year's anniversary week, there is a new recording of Brahms's

Wagner: *Siegfried*, Soloists, Dresden Staatskapelle/Janowski. Eurodisc 301 810-486 (five records). Brahms: Violin Concerto, Krüger, Vienna PO/Bernstein. DG 2532 088. Prokofiev: Romeo and Juliet, soloists 1-2, National SO/Rostropovich. DG 2532 087.

Violin Concerto from two unlikely collaborators: Gidon Kremer and Leonard Bernstein. In fact the combination of extreme fineness and breadth works rather well, and it is fascinating to observe Kremer adapting Bernstein's generous phrasing to his own purposes when he has to. There is also, as in Kremer's recent recording of the Beethoven concerto, an unusual choice of cadenza: not a new one this time but Reger's Prelude in D Minor from his Op 117 spliced into the first movement.

I regret this Reger piece is unknown to me, and I have not been able to locate a copy of it, but unless Kremer has revised it for his new home, it contains a surprising number of memories of the Brahms concerto, quite enough to make it a very plausible cadenza were it not a shade long and even in tone. The principle of trying something else in the cadenza line is,

however, wholly admirable.

Equally admirable are Matias Rostropovich's performances of the two suites Prokofiev drew from *Romeo and Juliet*. As the sleeve reminds us, Rostropovich was close to Prokofiev in the early 1950s, and though one might have doubts that these recordings preserve any performance tradition handed on by the composer, they certainly have the right feel, with a rich, iron-cutting right through the machine-like rhythms, the pompous staccatos and the high romantic love music, not sapping these scores of character but hugely and colourfully enhancing them.

Paul Griffiths

Marriner's impressive sortie

At a time when so much recording of Italian opera seems a matter of perming pool of 10 or so it is a delight to welcome Philips's new *Barber* this month. The team has been assembled with flair and imagination, spiced with a little adventure. Not only has the company gone for the rising generation of artists, it has also picked a conductor new to opera, Neville Marriner. He has, of course, made records for Philips by the carload, but his operatic contribution has stopped where the singing begins.

His performance with the orchestra of the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields is so fresh and lively that it is extraordinary that to date he has not ventured beyond the overtures. But the style that he gives Rossini's score suggests that there will be a new career opportunities opening out, not least because of the ease with which he appears to work with the singers and they with one another.

Agnes Balza's Rosina has all the temperament that characterised her recent Covent Garden Carmen. The voice is not huge, but it has a cutting edge and

Rossini: *I barbiere di Siviglia*. Balza/Araiza/Almer/Trimarohi/Lloyd. Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields. Philips 6769 100 (three records), cassette 7854 100.

total femininity. This Rosina is going to be a match in intelligence and wit for Francisco Araiza's Count, which combines hauteur and sweetness. Philips have probably caught him at just the right point in his career, as the voice is beginning to darken and we are likely to find Araiza taking on heavier roles. Thomas Allen in the title part is all quicksilver deftness with no exaggeration and Robert Lloyd's Basilio has a mastery comic touch. Domenico Trimarohi's Bartolo, also excellent, is the one Italian home-grown element in the cast, although that would have been difficult to go on a blind hearing. The minor roles are only modestly performed. But no matter, this *Barber* goes straight into the top division of available versions.

Three months ago Paul Griffiths welcomed in the compact disc on this page and after four weeks of listening on a Sony player, courtesy of that

company, I can only endorse all his enthusiasm. The machine is exceedingly easy to handle and install, even by a mechanical fumbler such as myself. The only initial hiccup was a pause between tracks - irritating to have to reactivate play when you are putting the sound through speakers in another room - but this was cleared by the simple means of switching the Pause button to off.

Marriner is much in evidence again in the new batch of compact releases, with Mozart's piano concertos K450 and K467, with Brendel at the keyboard, outstanding (Philips 400 018-2). Colin Davis's *L'Oiseau de feu* with the Concertgebouw (Philips 400 074-2) is somewhat older, but none the worse for that. DG have just begun simultaneous release on conventional disc, cassette and compact including this month Bernstein and the L.A. Philharmonic compiling Gerstein's *Rhapsody in Blue* with the West Side Story dances. Bernstein and Gerstein have always gone well together.

A stunning record (DG 410 025-2), especially for those prepared to pay the extra for compact.

John Higgins

Glints from dusty corners

Electrical recording is younger than we sometimes think. But within a year of its introduction in 1925 HMV had got their hands on the trio of Alfred Cortot, Jacques Thibaud and Pablo Casals, and their complete chamber recordings are now reissued on two discs.

Through the scratches, off joins and limited dynamic scale comes their finely spun, minimalist reading of Haydn's Piano Trio No 25, pellucid and sweetened by the spider's web portamento of Thibaud. Casals's cello entry in the slow movement of the Schubert Trio No 1 in B flat is swanlike of ripe understatement, while his long legato opening in the Mendelssohn D minor Trio heralds the most fluent and spontaneous performance of the entire set.

Paul Tortelier has unearthed a particularly attractive set of Saint-Saëns transcriptions from opera, orchestral and instrumental works, which he plays with a shrewd understanding of the composer's robust yet sophisticated romanticism. There is the inevitable *Carnival Swan*, an ardent, though restrained account of Balza's "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix", and a delightfully mischievous

The French label Harmonia Mundi is now rivaling our own Oiseau-Lyre Florilegium label as a provider of imaginatively programmed, well produced recordings of early music. The ensemble Les Arts Florissants, which is supported by the French government and is due to make its first appearance here later this year, has made an impressive series of records: the recent and most ambitious is this Monteverdi disc coupling the mini-opera *Il Ballo delle Ingrate* with the madrigal *Lagrime d'amante*. Both works were published in Monteverdi's madrigal books, but the soloist's declamation of the former contrasts strongly with the choral declamation of the latter. *Il Ballo* is done on a large

Monteverdi: *Il Ballo delle Ingrate*. *Lagrime d'amante*. Les Arts Florissants/William Christie. Harmonia Mundi France HM 1108. *Sigismondo d'India*. English book of madrigals 1624. The Consort of Musick/Anthony Rooley. Oiseau-Lyre Florilegium digital DSD 707. Barbara Strozzi: *Cantatas*. Judith Nelson, Concerto Vocale. Harmonia Mundi France HM 1114. Marin Marais: *La Gamme*. Sonate à la Mère. London Baroque. Harmonia Mundi France HM 1105.

scale, with double the number of instruments Monteverdi specifies (he suggested the doubling for a large room, surely and unnecessarily device for a domestic recording). The instruments have been rather distantly, fuzzily recorded, but this only serves to highlight the interplay of voice and continuo, which is splendidly managed. Some of the great set-pieces, such as *Pluto's aria*, are crisply done; elsewhere some individual voices are not quite equal to the demands made on them.

In the Sestina (that is, a six-part madrigal cycle) *Lagrime d'amante*, the same singers make an incomparably stronger effort. Because each is a soloist, they can project the lines with character and strength; yet the firm controlling hand of the

continuo and a careful matching of articulation of phrasing make the lines come together. Without the wobbly, bulging sounds which disfigure other recordings of this masterpiece, the ensemble can project its passions and torments with a clean edge that enhances immeasurably the music's impact.

There are admirably clean edges and vibrato-less sounds, too, on the Consort of Musick's interestingly contrasted recording on Florilegium of madrigals by Monteverdi's later contemporary Sigismondo d'India. These virtuosic, brilliant pieces, which suddenly whip up the most striking dissonances from a line of text, surely require a more soloistic treatment. The Consort has decided to treat them as ensemble pieces, and though the matching of the lines and tuning is impeccable, there are times when these light, crisp voices cannot quite match the demonstrativeness of the music. *Godas del sol i noi* almost defeats them, though the climax is thrilling; but I loved the intense clashes of *Lidia te lasso*, and the sustained eloquence of the five-part madrigal cycle on side one, where d'India almost approaches the opera he never, alas, wrote.

Two further revelations from French Harmonia Mundi are the remarkable cantatas and laments of the singer and composer Barbara Strozzi (who published her music a generation after d'India) and the viol music of Marin Marais. The Strozzi pieces, with their wild chromaticisms and expressive devices, are sung with a deft feeling for their eccentricities by Judith Nelson; I especially enjoyed the languorous lament *Après a i molli argenti*. The Marais is another piece which seems lunatic at first glance and offers up its rewards only after a while. *La Gamme en forme de petit opéra* is a strange, very long fantasy on the notes of the scale, parodying Italian forms with great wit.

It is played by London Baroque; when I heard the group play part of this piece in public, I thought it dull and the playing insufficiently projected. But heard again in this close, sensitive recording, the players' clarity of articulation and careful matching of bow-strokes with musical phrase, of dance-tempo with rhythmic movement, make the music spring to life. *La Gamme* is really an encyclopaedic anthology of baroque forms, and as such is immensely rewarding; the playing is strongly characterized.

Hilary Finch

Nicholas Kenyon

PREVIEW Theatre

Chance for Steele to shine in the Rain

Almost every successful stage musical has been turned into a film but *Singin' in the Rain*, which opens at the London Palladium on Thursday, provides a much more exacting of the process being reversed.

Not only that, but an essentially American subject is being given its world stage premiere in Britain, with a mainly British cast and a star, Tommy Steele, who belongs more to Broadway than to Berlin.

Singin' in the Rain is a long cherished project of the impresario, Harold Fielding, whose greatest risk to the City was taken in the production of *Gone With the Wind*.

Wind at Drury Lane.

With a cast of 40, and 18 set changes causing headaches at a theatre where space backstage is at a premium, Fielding's new show is complicated and expensive. It will depend heavily on Steele, who is not only the leading man but also director.

Familiarity should help: Steele knows the film so well that he can recall it song by song and step by step. He describes his part as "a song and dance man's Hamlet", as straight actors yearn to play the Prince of Denmark, so all heifers want to be Gene Kelly.

But Steele, who once danced with Kelly on American tele-

vision, will not be attempting a pastiche, nor even an American accent. Both his character and that of Cosmo - Donald Cromack in the film, Roy Castle in the show - have been changed from American rando-villains into English music hall artists.

The female leads, however, will be as in the original. Lina Lamont of the cornflake voice is played by Sarah Payne, whose other West End musicals include *Barnum* and *Annie*. Danielle Carison, formerly of the Second Generation dance group, takes the Debbie Reynolds part.

The stage show has no equivalent of the Cyl Charisse

ballerina sequence but most of the songs have been retained, including "Fit As a Fiddle".

As for the title number: "If you can do the rain", the designer, Terry Parsons, was told, "you have the job". Gene Kelly's striking his way down that MGM street is one of the most exhilarating sequences in the cinema and Palladium audiences will expect nothing less.

Peter Waymark

Singin' in the Rain opens at the London Palladium (437 7878) on Thurs at 7pm, then Mon-Sat at 7.30pm with matinees Wed and Sat at 2.45pm.

Critics' choice

AS YOU LIKE IT
Open Air, Regent's Park (488 2431)

June 29-29 at 7.45pm; matinee June 29 at 2.30pm. In repertory with *End of August*. Not just a pretty production (Victorian maidens and Thomas Hardy rustic) but a sensitive, intelligent one, that, in its natural woodland setting, makes a magic summer evening. Louise Jameson's lovely Rosalind holds the high comedy and the pathos in delicate balance. John Curry (Orlando) proves a charming wrestler and David Williams is a superbly distinguished Jacques.

BETHOVEN'S TENTH
Vaudeville (438 9888)

Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.45pm, Sat at 4.30pm. Ludwig's posthumous visitation to the home of a pompous London music critic gives Peter Ustinov a starting-point for a literature, if confused, comedy, ranging over topics like the generation gap, Beethoven's mistress, and his experiences since death. Very variable, but the best bits are gloriously funny and Ustinov himself as the tetchy, outrageously mischievous composer, gives the sort of performance for which one would sit through a great deal.

DAISY PULLS IT OFF
Globe (437 1592)

Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.45pm, Sat at 4.30pm. Denise Deygan's straight-faced recreation of a 1920s girls' school - all prize poems, hockey matches and Empire-building values - sends the world of Angela Brazil straight up and over the top. Thoroughly unstrut, nostalgic and wholesome.

EDMUND KEAN
Haymarket Theatre Royal (930 9832)

Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. For a short season infinitely subtler than his recent TV version, Ben Kingsley's solo performance as the great nineteenth-century tragedian is one of the finest feats of acting in London. Raymond FitzSimons's

script carries him from starving obscurity through Drury Lane triumph to a drunken death with style and an astringent sense of irony.

A MAP OF THE WORLD
Lyttelton (226 2252)

Today at 8pm and 7.45pm. In repertory with *David Hare*. Debate art versus social realism in the form of a duel between an expatriate Indian novelist and a radical English journalist, against the backdrop of a Bombay conference on world poverty. A witty, eloquent and totally over-ingenious production.

with a fine central partnership between Roshan Seth and Bill Nighy.

MEN SHOULD WEEP
Theatre Royal, Stratford East (534 0310)

Mon-Sat at 8pm. Ends July 2. Left unperformed for 30 years, Ena Lamont Stewart's play observes the unemployed husbands and overworked wives of 1930s Glasgow with sharp accuracy and humour. Giles Faverall's cleverly re-realistic production is a work of art in itself, without detracting from the whole as a deeply moving and still relevant study of sexual

relations under heavy economic pressure.

PEER GYNT
The Pit, Barbican Centre (226 8796)

June 27, 28, July 1, at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Peer Gynt*. Simply but thoughtfully staged by Ron Daniels, this pocket-sized *Peer* is surprisingly successful and enjoyable. David Rudkin's acting version transposed into Ullster speech is richly poetic and persuasive, and Derek Jacobi's successive personae as blameworthy country vicar, boy, opulent entrepreneur and fearful greybeard are convincing even in close-up.

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PREVIEW Galleries

OLIVER MESSEL

Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (899 6371). Until Oct 30. Mon-Thurs, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

Though noted primarily for his stylish stage and film designs in Britain during the 1940s and 1950s, Messel was also an artist of unexpected versatility when it came to designing interiors or, towards the end of his life, he became the architect of many houses and public buildings in Barbados, where he settled. This exhibition is drawn from materials left to Messel's nephew, Lord Snowdon, and placed by him on indefinite loan to the Theatre Museum.

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DAUBIGNY

William Western Gallery, 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle Street.

London, W1 (483 0772). Until July 13, Mon-Fri 10.30am-5pm, Sat 10.30am-1pm.

One of the leading figures of the mid-nineteenth-century Barbizon School of French painting. Daubigny was also an etcher of distinction. The early, oil-painting proofs of his etched landscapes are particularly prized, and this show includes many of the finest.

HENRY MOORE

Marborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1 (529 5161). Until Aug 13, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm.

The grand old man of British sculpture is 85 on July 30, and still working away indefatigably. This birthday tribute therefore includes a lot of new work, in the form of sculpture large and small as well as

catalogue of disasters. Directed by Pip Broughton, with Mark McGarr and Angela Catherall.

SCARBOROUGH Stephen Joseph (01723 70541). Close Times by Elizabeth Riggs. June 30 and July 1 at 7.45pm. In repertory.

Well-received American drama about a matriarch who struggles against old age but gradually accepts it.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0799 225823). Twelfth Night. June 28 at 7.30pm; matinee June 30 at 1.30pm.

Mask of a monarch: Oliver Messel's study of Queen Elizabeth I is at the V&A.

drawings, it consists of more than 100 works, among them a large "Reclining Woman" dated 1983, two large stone carvings from 1976-77, and some of the wartime "Shelter Drawings" never before seen in London. It spills out from the gallery's home base in Albemarle Street to the terrace of the Economist building in St James's, where "Reclining Connected Form" of 1969 will be shown.

CARPETS IN PICTURES

Hayward Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (859 5321). Until July 24, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

A timely supplement to the stunning collection of great oriental carpets at the Hayward, this show

gives us chapter and verse, from the permanent collection of the National Gallery, about the use of oriental carpets in eighteenth-century European art. This was so widespread and noticeable that certain carpets are known in the West by the names of the artists who most frequently featured them: Holbein, Lotto, Bellini, Crivelli and others.

Photography

NIGHT TRICK
The Photographers' Gallery, 5 & 6 Great Newport Street, London WC2. Until Aug 27. Tue-Sat 11am-7pm.

Photographs by Winston Link of the Norfolk and Western Railway in America. These evocatively crafted works of art capture the schoolboy rapture engendered by all things associated with steam trains and adds besides a slice of the everyday life which grew up around this particular railroad. A delicious stage-managed view of America during the late 1950s, a period we now seem to regard with increasing nostalgia. Mostly taken at night, the photographs are full of drama and atmosphere.

Theatre: Irving Wardle and Anthony Master; Galleries: John Russell Taylor; Photography: Michael Young

Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen in
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THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

PRUDENTIAL TROPHY: The cricket world cup final is being played before a packed house at Lord's. The West Indies, who won the previous competition in 1975 and 1979, seem to possess more than enough batting and fast bowling to make it a hat-trick; but India have sprung several surprises and could just do so again. The match starts at 10.45 am; there is half-by-ball commentary on Radio 3 (medium wave) and extensive television coverage on BBC1 and BBC2.

DONINGTON GOLDEN JUBILEE: Fifty years of the Derbyshire motor racing circuit are being celebrated in a special programme of races today and tomorrow. A highlight is the return of Stirling Moss, driving a Chevron sports car in a 20-lap, 40-mile race for exotic sports prototypes, GT cars and Can-Am of the late 1960s. Other well known drivers taking part in the meeting are Derek Bell, three times winner at Le Mans, and the young "Flying doctor", Jonathan Palmer. Castle Donington, Derby (DE22 8JW). Racing starts today at 12.20 pm (with coverage on TV's *World Of Sport*) and tomorrow at 1.45 pm.

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF: Topol, the original star, in a revival of the musical which was first seen in London in 1967. Music by Jerry Bock, production staged by Ruth Mitchell. Apollo Victoria (828 8665/834 0153). Preview today and Monday at 7.30 pm. Opens Tuesday at 7 pm. Monday to Saturday at 7.30 pm; matinees on Thursday and Saturday at 2.30 pm.

Tomorrow

MONDRIANS ON VIEW: Paintings from the collection of the New York architect, Armand P. Bartos, are being exhibited today, together with the contents of other forthcoming sales of impressionist and modern art, Clarice Cliff pottery and tribal art. The 17 paintings from the Bartos collection include two by Mondrian, one of which could go for £1m at the sale tomorrow (6.30 pm). Christie's, King Street, London SW1 (839 5900), 2-5 pm.

HUMPHAT AT 35: Humphrey Lyttelton, the most popular British jazz band leader of the post-war era, celebrates 35 years in show business with a special concert which also features Wally Fawkes and Kathy Stobart. The programme makes a musical journey through Humphrey's early revivalist period, to the popular eight-piece band of the 1950s and the dynamic mainstream band of today. BBC2, 9.15-10.05 pm.

Monday

AFRICAN ART: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan's collection of African art goes under the hammer today. The 73 lots, estimated to realize over £750,000, include an Ibo wood maternity figure, a Bamum beaded chief's throne and a Bulom-Portuguese ivory self-carrier.



Sotheby's, New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080), 11 am.

THE MUCH-POSTPONED AND REWRITTEN musical spectacular, originally called "The Piccadilly Theatre" has been transformed into a cabaret-disco-restaurant theatre for the show which stars Arturo Brachetti. Piccadilly (437 4506). Monday-Saturday at 8 pm, dinner from 7 pm. After-show admission, with supper, midnight cabaret and disco, from 11 pm to 2 am.

THE PERFECTIONIST: Comedy about "modern marriage" by David Williamson, author of *The Club*. Robin LeFevre directs a cast of five, including Barbara Flynn, Paul Freeman, Colette O'Neil, Hampstead Theatre, Swiss Cottage Centre, London NW3 (722 8224). Opens tonight at 7 pm. Monday to Saturday 8 pm; matinee on Saturday at 4.30 pm.

Tuesday

WILD BEASTS AND LIVING PICTURES: Orchard Theatre are touring the West Country with a show which brings back the world of pre-cinema travelling showmen. Film footage shot in the region, 1895-1910, plus magic lantern, dancing girls, clowns and acrobats. A free half-hour outdoor show precedes the main performance in the 300-seater marquee, Castle Green, Barnstaple, Devon (D27 1T475). Opens today at 8 pm (7.30 pm for the free show). Tuesday to Saturday 8 pm. Ends July 2. Moves for a week in each town to Bristol, Bodmin, Sherborne, Taunton, Exmouth, Paignton and Swansea.

SPORT AND SOUTH AFRICA: As a United Nations conference meets in London to discuss the tightening of sports sanctions against South Africa because of apartheid, this programme looks at progress towards racial integration and asks whether such measures are justified. Ron Pickering visited South Africa and his report covers rugby, athletics, cricket, boxing and soccer. BBC1, 9.25-10.30 pm.



Life in the fast lane: Humphrey Lyttelton, blowing hot revivalist jazz in 1949 (top left), mainstream today (top right), celebrates 35 years of jazz (tomorrow): Donington Park's golden jubilee of racing features Stirling Moss and Derek Bell (see today)

Wednesday

NATWEST TROPHY: The minor counties get their chance in the first round of cricket's 60 overs knockout competition and among the would-be giant killers are Cambridgeshire, who take on Middlesex at Wisbech; Dorset, who play Essex at Bourne; and Lincolnshire, drawn against the holders, Surrey. Play starts at 10.30 am.

RICHARD CARLINE: Of late years known principally as Stanley Spencer's brother-in-law, Richard Carline was a painter of some distinction in his own right and an important figure in the organization of socially committed art in Britain during the 1930s. The memorial exhibition (he died in 1980) has more than a hundred works, and fills in the background absorbingly, too. Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London NW5 (435 2843). Until July 24, Monday to

Saturday 11 am-6 pm (Friday 8 pm), Sunday 2-6 pm.

ON YOUR BIKE: One hundred years of cycling are represented in today's sale. The earliest bicycle dates from the reign of George III: it has a wooden frame and iron supports and is known as a pederastian hobby horse bicycle (£2,000-£3,000). Other machines include an 1860s boneshaker velodrome (£750-£1,200), two penny-farthings (£250-£350 each) and an Edwardian Dursley-Pedersen (£250-£700). Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (529 6602). Noon.

UNDERGROUND: Michael Glion's new thriller stars Raymond Burr, with Alfred Marks, Peter Wyngarde, Elspeth March and Linda Hayden and is directed by Simon Williams. The plot concerns 12 people trapped on a stalled Underground train. *Prisoners of the Underground* (BBC2, 8.55-9.55 pm). Preview today and tomorrow at 8 pm; Friday and Saturday at 6 pm and 8.40 pm. Opens July 4.

Thursday

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA: Starts today with the preliminary rounds for the school, college and club events and concludes on Sunday with the finals of the big international races. The outstanding crew at the Regatta is likely to be the Swiss coxless four, which after its gold medal in the world championship, should retain the Steward's Challenge Cup. The women's invitation events have been withdrawn after a two-year experiment. Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. Racing begins today and Saturday at 9 am, tomorrow at 9.30 am and Sunday at noon.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN: The log book kept by Wing Commander Robert Stanford-Tuck, a fighter pilot in the Second World War, which covers his entire fighting career from 1935 to 1954, is lot 852 in the sale of books, autograph letters and manuscripts today (estimated £20,000-£30,000). Sotheby's Bloomsbury Place, New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080), 10.30 am and 2.30 pm.

FLASHDANCE: Film about a beautiful working girl who finds herself from reality at night as a "Flashdancer". Starring Jennifer Beals and Michael Nouri. Music by Irene Cara. C15. Empire 1 (487 1234).

KING OF COMEDY: Martin Scorsese's film of a fan of a chat show host who is obsessed with getting a guest spot on his show and eventually kidnaps his idol to realize his ambition. Starring Robert De Niro and Jerry Lewis. C15. Gaiety Theatre, 221 Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (435 3368).

ONE FROM THE HEART: Opening of Francis Coppola's new film. (See page 7).

TENDER MERCIES: Bruce Beresford's film of the relationship between a singer who has lost out to his own fame and a woman widowed in the war. Starring Robert Duval and Tess Harper. C15. ABC Shepperton Avenue (836 5881) and ABC Fulham Road (370 2836).

Friday

ANNIE WOBBLER: Arnold Wesker directs a new play written by him for Nicholas McAuliffe, who plays all three roles: a charlatan/tramp, a young student and a 45-year-old novelist. Birmingham Repertory Theatre (021 326 4455). First preview today at 7.45 pm. Opens July 5. Monday to Friday at 7.45 pm Saturday at 8 pm.

FAR FROM HOME: By the outbreak of the Second World War, 55,000 people had fled to this country from Nazi Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. The latest programme in the *Britain in the Thirties* series highlights the remarkable contribution made by these refugees to our science and learning, particularly at the Clarendon and Cavendish laboratories. BBC2, 9.30-10 pm.

JOHN McEWEEN/BRUCE McLEAN: John McEwen is a young Canadian sculptor in a figurative tradition: most of his works are of animals, presented in cut-steel silhouettes. Bruce McLean has made a transition from performance art to painting and sculpture of a more traditional kind and this show consists of recent paintings and drawings. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (930 0483). Until September 4 (McLean) and August 14 (McEwen), Tuesday to Sunday, noon to 5 pm.

PLAY IT AGAIN: More than 80 pianos of all shapes and sizes go on sale today. Prices range from £80 to £4,000 and the items include a baby grand Challen piano which belonged to the late Arthur Askey; it is in a cream lacquered chinosier decorated case with a matching stool (£700-£800). Phillips Marylebone, Hayes Place, Lisson Grove, London NW1 (723 2647), 10 am.

DARK CIRCLE/IN THE KING OF PRUSSIA: A cinema double bill about the nuclear industry. *Dark Circle* (C15) documents the proliferation of plutonium poisoning by nuclear wastes; *In the King of Prussia* (C15) is Emilio de Antonio's dramatization of the trial of the *Phoenix* Eight, a group of Catholic activists who demand a missile plant. Electric, Portobello Road, London W11 (747 4992).

THE WINSLOW BOY: The first major revival for 13 years of Terence Rattigan's classic play. Jason Liska (son of Diana Dors) makes his stage debut in the title role, with Alan MacNaughtan, Barbara Jefford and Diane Fletcher. Michael Rudman directs. Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, W6 (741 2311). Press Night today at 7 pm. Monday to Saturday at 7.45 pm; matinees Thursday at 2.30 pm, Saturday at 4 pm. Until August 6.

CIVILISATION: As a tribute to Lord Kenneth Clark, who died recently, the BBC is repeating its award-winning "personal view" of the development of art and culture. The first programme, *The Story of Our Town*, deals with the Dark Ages. BBC2, 7.45-8.35 pm.

Collecting

Pottery to perk up the masses

A sale of one man's collection of Clarice Cliff ceramics, the first ever representative of the whole of her work to be offered at auction, will take place at Christie's on June 29.

The pottery of Clarice Cliff is distinguished by its bright primary colours, bold outlines and patterns that range from the purely geometric to the almost Walt Disney-like fantasies of garden suburbs. She was born in the pottery town of Tunstall, Staffordshire, in 1899, so it was perhaps inevitable that she would apply her talent for sketching to the design of ceramics. The industrial North was, at the time, a grey, dull place. A longing for warmth and sunlight must have been keenly felt by Clarice as a child.

When she was working as a lithographer for A. J. Wilkinson & Co in the early 1920s, her artistic talents were recognized by the managing director - her husband to be, Colley Shorter. Geometric designs distinguished her first range, which was called appropriately "Bizarre". Her designs for tableware and decorative objects deliberately cast off standards. From 1923 until the outbreak of war, ideas streamed from her fertile imagination, which gave birth to an ever-changing kaleidoscope of pattern and shapes dressed in sun yellow, flame orange, grass green and summer sky blue. Patterns with cheerful names such as "Inspiration", "Rainbow" and "Delicia", were painted on to novel shapes called "Delft", "Lotus", and "Bianchi".

Not only did Clarice know how to push her talents to the limits, but she was a great businesswoman, too. Her advertising, display and sales



Picture on the wall: Plaque of Lucerne

techniques reflected her awareness of the need for her goods to be useful, versatile, accessible and modestly priced.

One of her outstanding achievements, however, was not commercial success. In collaboration with Harrods, she mounted an exhibition of her tableware, decorated by British artists such as Duncan Grant, Vanessa Bell, Paul Nash, Laura Knight and Graham Sutherland. Special sets, limited to 12 and produced as first editions, bore a facsimile of the artist's signature, the date, and Clarice Cliff's own stamp. Today, however, these pieces are appreciated by collectors, not only for their designs, but also for the spirit in which they were conceived.

Christie's present policy is to promote all good twentieth-century fine and decorative art, and the pottery of Clarice Cliff has thus, at last, found its way into the limelight. With 165 lots, estimated at prices which range from £50 to £500 each, the sale should realize an appreciable sum, and it is extraordinary to recall that only three years before her death in 1973, these same plates, vases and tea sets could be bought for mere shillings in street markets.

At a recent Sotheby's sale, an American dealer paid a record price of nearly £700 for a single, large "Bizarre" vase. In the past few years, it has become fashionable in the United States for the wealthy and famous to own choice items, and this has been reflected in present prices, which may well rise further.

Mel Lewis

Jacqueline Pruskin

Family Life

Happy days in dire straits

Saturday on the water front: Judy Frischaug takes the family alfresco on a narrow boat

Had anyone told me last Saturday that by Sunday evening I would be hooked on narrow boats and canals, I would have suggested, respectfully, that they had water on the brain. I had nothing against narrow boats; but like gypsy caravans, they were the stuff of television documentaries. Apart from which, with builders at present demolishing part of my house so that we are all temporarily squashed into a couple of rooms, the thought of swapping one restricted area for another held little charm.

So it was with some apprehension that we stepped on to the narrow boat. At least, some of us did. The Old English purred through his fringe, shivered, and jumped off on to the jetty again and the boys said no way was this venture going to work.

The owner of Braunston Boats, Northants, a brisk gentleman in a beard and tartan shirt, explained how to start, stop, accelerate and reverse the 40ft-long, streamlined boat - at my request, several times. "We have hundreds of families of varying degrees of ineptitude every year and the vast majority

managed", he said, looking me straight in the eye, defying me to deviate from the norm.

"Are you well insured?" I asked. "Of course", he said. "If you get into real difficulties, phone this number." He smiled, wished us a good day and told us to have the boat back by about six - seven hours away. As an afterthought he advised us to allow 6ft when passing another boat. Having failed a driving test by giving exactly this amount of leeway to a wobbly cyclist, I suggested a little more. "Not if it's narrow - you'll get stuck on the bank."

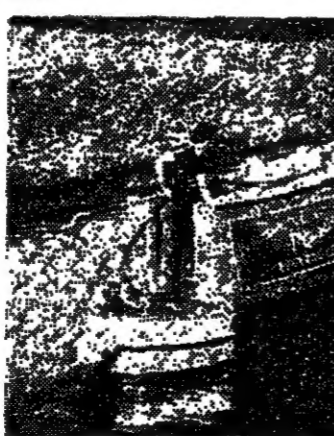
Half an hour later, with the sun beaming down on us, we were singing "This is the life". Steering the boat was easy provided one didn't look back or think too hard about what one was doing. We passed several boats, the time of day and bumped into nothing.

Cows and sheep and poppies and buttercups were all around, down to the lapping water's edge where mallards and moorhens bobbed. Ducklings who looked certain to be run down scooted across the water, out of our path, just in time. Church spires and windmills beckoned from hills and the wind murmured ever so lightly in the willows... idyllic. At Napton

we were joined by friends bearing ice buckets, champagne, Cokes and sandwiches.

The inevitable happened when we tried to turn round. We got stuck. A benign, suntanned buffer in shorts gave us a hand, lots of advice and after much huffing, puffing, poling and vaulting from boat to bank we were reluctantly, homeward bound.

If the idea of a canal holiday appeals, the best way to find out if you really would enjoy it is to go as we did and give it a day's trial.



Narrow escape: a Braunston boat heads for a quiet cruise

The all-year-round break, comprising two nights, dinner, bed and breakfast is £39 per person until May 1984. Children under 12 sharing parents' bedroom have free accommodation, meals as taken. And the hotel will arrange a day's hire of a narrow boat which costs £80 for up to four people (adults and/or children), £50 for up to eight. The weekend can be booked through the Three Horseshoes Hotel, Rugby (0788 4685) or through Porter Hotels Central Reservation (06992 44731).

Next week in the Travel pages: Weekend break on the Thames

OUTINGS

EXETER AIR DAY SILVER JUBILEE: Exeter Airport, Clyst Honiton, Devon, today, from 11 am; admission £2, children £1. High spots in the flying programme, which starts at 2.30 pm are the Red Devils, Red Arrows, a Thunderbolt from the United States Air Force, a Falcon from the Falklands and a number of Harriers in action. Also ground displays by the three services, side stalls, refreshments.

RICHMOND AMATEUR REGATTA: Buccleuch Gardens, Richmond, Surrey; today 9.30 am - 7 pm. Not quite Henley, but plenty of fun watching eights, fours and sculls.

1983 MILITARY MUSICAL PAGEANT: Wembley Stadium, Wembley, Middlesex; today at 7.30 pm; tickets £2 - £10 on 902 1234 or at door. This biennial event - the biggest band show in the world - features more than 2,000 musicians and 50 British Army bands, playing traditional airs and music. Highlight of the evening is the costumed re-enactment of Wellington's victory at Vittoria in the Peninsula Campaign.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM: Sudley Castle, Whitcomb, Gloucestershire; today, tomorrow, 7.30 pm; seats £2.75, grass (bring rug) £2.25. Lovely surroundings and

appropriate timing for this play. Restaurant opens at 6 pm, wine and coffee available in the interval. The grounds of the castle - though not the castle itself - will be open earlier in the day when you should arrive if you want to be sure of getting a proper seat; grass seating is plentiful. Spectators can bring their own picnics for before or after the performance.

ROTHERHAM MOTORING WEEKEND AND TATTOO: Herringthorpe Playing Fields, Rotherham, South Yorkshire; today, from noon, tomorrow, from 10 am; admission free, car park 30p, programme 20p. A two-day event: military tattoo, band of The Royal Marines, White Helmets, Battle of Britain memorial fly-past and on Sunday a vintage car rally. Falcons parachute display and fly-past of the vintage pair.

GEM DAY: Harewood, West Yorkshire; tomorrow, from 10 am; admission £1, children 50p. The Guild of Experienced Motorists, the largest driver road safety organization in the country, will be providing a full day's entertainment at Harewood tomorrow with manoeuvrability trials, motor cycle displays and demonstrations by the Joint Emergency Services. Also free fall parachuting, hot air balloon, dog displays, steel band, square and folk dances.

ALNWICK FAIR: Market Place, Alnwick, Northumberland; tomorrow-July 2. Re-enactment of the medieval fair

which has been held at Alnwick for centuries, by tradition from the last Sunday in June until the first Saturday in July. Market and craft stalls, traditional music and dancing in the square and streets, dunking-stool and dwyle flunking (in which contestants can beat each other about the person with wet mops). Medieval costume is generally worn and can be hired locally.

FAIRS

RICHMOND RENDEZVOUS: Richmond Community Centre, 4 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey (094 7430). Today, 10 am-5 pm. Admission free. Furniture, fine linens and lace, postcards, silver, art nouveau, clocks, glass; 30 stands.

REAL ALE: Princess Royal, Braemar Road, Brentford, Middx (226 3005). Tomorrow, 10 am-5 pm. Admission 10p. About 21 stands, including postcards, books, fullers beer. Signposted.

WELSH ANTIQUES: Fourteenth Annual Welsh Antiques Fair, Members' Pavilion, Royal Welsh Showground, Builth Wells, Powys (05474 356). Tues, Wed 11 am-5 pm daily. Admission 75p, children 25p. Home-made salads, ploughman's and antiques, of course.

Mel Lewis

Bridge

Nobility bows to humble heart

It has been suggested that one explanation of official Russian disapproval of bridge stems from the royalist imagery of the playing cards themselves. Perhaps the two hands I will describe would reassure them that the proletariat sometimes has a vital role to play.

Teams: East-West. Game: Dealer South.

♠ K86	♥ 865	♦ J10832	♣ 84
♠ 75	♥ 7652	♦ 7854	♣ A
♠ QKJ72	♥ A105	♦ A	♣ 10973
♠ 109	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ A10	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ KQ1098	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ KQ1098	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ KQ1098	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654

There is much to commend North's response of one diamond.

West led the ♠K and persisted with the ♠Q when South ducked. When South ducked again, West continued with the ♠2. It was East's turn to think. Adding his points to dummy's and declarer's announced 17 or 18 left West with at most one honour in addition to the heart honours he had already shown. West's lead of

the two of hearts suggested that his entry was in clubs. So East collaborated by discarding the ♠A. Now declarer had eight tricks, but could not establish a ninth without letting West on lead to cash his hearts.

On the next hand, it was the declarer who should have appreciated the significance of a two.

Rubber Bridge: North-South. Game +40. Dealer South.

♠ K86	♥ 865	♦ J10832	♣ 84
♠ 75	♥ 7652	♦ 7854	♣ A
♠ QKJ72	♥ A105	♦ A	♣ 10973
♠ 109	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ A10	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ KQ1098	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ KQ1098	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ KQ1098	♥ KQ1098	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654

West led the ♠K. East played the ♠2 and the declarer won with the ace. He rattled off all his cards hoping to bring about the "golf club squeeze", a play with no technical merit but sometimes successful against defenders who cannot count up to 13. This time it was unlikely to succeed as he was playing against international opposition.

"Devilish duplication in hearts", he muttered as he cut for the next hand. But even without West's overall, East's play of the two of diamonds should have provided the pointer to the winning line of play. If declarer assumes, as he surely should, that West has five diamonds and East one, the contract is cast iron, provided that East has at least four spades. Declarer draws two rounds of trumps, cashes the ace and king of spades, and ruffs a spade, leaving this seven-card ending:

♠ 10973	♥ 865	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ 10973	♥ 865	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ 10973	♥ 865	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654
♠ 10973	♥ 865	♦ KQ10973	♣ 8654

Declarer cashes the two top hearts, and crosses to dummy with the ♠J. Now when he plays the ♠4, East is left on-play with the ♠10, while declarer discards one of his losing diamonds. East is then forced to concede a ruff and discard, which permits declarer to dispose of his other diamond.

Jeremy Flint

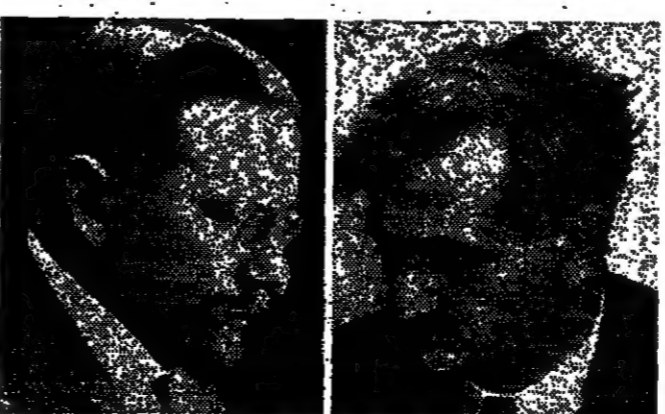
How champions were made to meet their match

Until the World Chess Federation took a hand in organizing world championship events shortly after the end of the Second World War, contests for the world title were haphazard affairs with the essentially unfair and unsatisfactory system of the reigning champion choosing his opponent, almost irrespective of the strength of the opposition he provided.

But when Alexander Alekhine died in possession of the title in 1946, FIDE first held an eliminatory contest to decide who was fit to play for the title, then held the title tournament in 1948, with each player playing the other four times - and then instituted what is, by and large, the present series of eliminatory contests.

Clearly this system is better than the previous one in which the world champion could, if he so desired, avoid meeting his strongest rival. That on the whole he tended not to do so is perhaps a tribute to the ideal nature of the game and also to the remarkable character of those who were world champions.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all was Wilhelm Steinitz, the Austrian-Jewish genius and originator of the very term world champion. His match in 1866 against Adolf Anderssen,



Identity parade: Tarrasch (left) and sworn foe Lasker

another remarkable character, is held generally to be the first world championship contest and he held the title until 1894 when he was beaten by Emanuel Lasker, an even greater player.

Lasker's chief rival during the latter part of the nineteenth century and early years of the twentieth was Siegbert Tarrasch. The latter, abundantly gifted though he was, proved no match for Lasker. Where he did excel - him was in his writing about the game.

But bitter quarrels developed between these two antipathetic characters. Tarrasch, who could write wonderfully well about



Identity parade: Tarrasch (left) and sworn foe Lasker

the game and summed up its virtues with the beautiful sentence "Chess, like love, like music, has the power to make man happy", wrote in vinegar about Lasker. There came a time when he was so angry that he had little more to say to his opponent. "From now on", he declared, "I have only two words to say to you, Herr Lasker, check and mate". Alas for his threats, it was Lasker who found the better opportunities for repeating those fatal words.

Yet Tarrasch seems to be intent on revenge from beyond the grave. Two weeks ago in this column he was pictured mas-

querading as Lasker. Unfortunately I did not see the photograph before publication; it was acquired from a photographic agency and marked clearly as "Lasker". This is not the first time that Tarrasch has usurped his old foe in print - the same picture with the same caption also appeared in C.H.O.D. Alexander's *A Book of Chess* (1973).

Somewhere, I imagine, either up or down there, the two great men are engaged in a stinging match about *The Times*... newspapers, unlike love, unlike music, have the power to make men unhappy.

Tarrasch would have approved of Ribbi's play in this the sixth game of his match with Torre at Alicante, though I can well imagine how caustic he would have been about some of Torre's moves.

White: Z. Ribbi. Black: E. Torre. QGD, Meran variation.

The move Staiberg showed to Capablanca the night before

he was due to play against Levenfish at Moscow 1936. Capablanca used it and won an elegant and beautiful brilliancy.

15... B-K2. 16 R-R4. 17 P-Q4. 18 B-N5ch. 19 Q-Q3. 20 R-K3. 21 R-K3. 22 R-K3. 23 R-K3. 24 R-K3. 25 R-K3. 26 R-K3. 27 R-K3. 28 R-K3. 29 R